VOL. XXXI.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editors.

We Must go to Raising Flax.

the whole world under their feet.

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YRUP,

or each subsequent in-e for the first insertion ptices inserted in read th the Office, should poer, Augusta, Me.

andler, West Summer, odson, Harmony, er, New Sharon, in, Solon, aw, South Waterford, odeock, Princeton odcock, Princeton.
r, Litchfield Corner.
8 ylvester, Wayne.
ngham, Farmington F.
, Little River.
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Monagle, Sussex.
barie, Hopewell Hill.
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illace, Hillsboro'.
all, Moneton.
Crandall, Springfie des, Upper Maugerville.
Burpee, Sheffield.
ham, Upham, W. O

R. Northup, Canning

allis. ind, Wolfville. iam, Windsor. arns, Truro. s. Sturgis, Warren Fu

The Ohio Farmer, the publication of which of our draws, and regret that it has been overwas discontinued in September last, has been re-looked. A simple and ready medicine which we sumed again at Cleveland, Ohio, with Col. S. D. have never known to fail of a cure in ordinary Harris, at the Agricultural helm. It was always cases is, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one tablea favorite with us, and we hope it will now go on spoonful of salt, and one tablespoonful of sulphur

grow in Aroostook sixteen feet in circumference!

Please take the teen off of that six. We have



The Flocks in Winter.

another time the consideration of the remainder.

tween the first and last feed may be given-while

We have always advocated the raising of more "Will you please give us through the Farmer,

flax than our farmers have raised for many years past, but we have plead with little effect. The low price, and superabundance of cotton, was in

the way. We could make the cheap cotton supply the place of linens, and, although they would to have a good warm shed where the sheep can

not wear so long, nor do as much service any way, as good linen, yet the low price, and the case with which it came to our hands made it

more economical to buy often, than to go to the weather they can be fed without being turned in-

labor and trouble of growing flax and manufacto the yard. If necessary, as it will be where turing it by hand. But times have changed, and, as a natural consequence, we must change with

them. At any rate, we must change our labors, so far as to bring the flax culture back upon our

committed suicide. It has been wounded in the very small. Feeding-racks should be provided.

committed suicide. It has been wounded in the 'house of its friends.' They tried to make it king, but a cotton king is a poor monarch. It is a very useful and convenient servant, but the

world and its people lived, and lived very com- for drink. The flocks should be fed regularly,

fortably and happy too, before cotton was known i. e. about the same time in the morning and at

a great deal, either in the commercial or domestic world, while flax was considered indispensable as a contributor to the comforts and necessities of

Owing to Yankee ingenuity in the invention of if it is very mild, the feed at noon can be alto-

the cotton gin, and the power loom, cotton, for a gether omitted. Some farmers contend that

the crazy king above named, may become cured Sheep should not be kept in too large numbers

same amount of labor that he bestows upon Prof. Chas. E. Hamlen, of Waterville College, wheat, barley or any other grain. Experiments has favored us with the following note, giving the

have for some years past been very successfully names of some rare birds of this State, not men-

the rest of us by the abundant production of flax Dendroica pennsylvanica, Baird, Chestnut-sided War-

quires neither the sweat of the slave nor the lash were shot in July, which shows that they

its pages; but by using smaller type, (although

as much reading matter as before, and in a style The comparative leisure of the present season

Gardening; Circulation of the Sap, with editorial cles-many of which we give in our present is-

notes and brief correspondence. We have a sue—and assure them that all favors of a similar

chapter of hints culled from this number, but kind are always gratifying to us, as they must be

they must lay over until another week. Terms interesting to all our readers. We have on hand

\$2 per year. Address Mead & Woodward, 37 communications from A., S. W., O. O. Stewart,

Correction. That cedar tree is too large! The types last week made us say that cedar trees along the notes and items, and we'll "print 'em."

seen them there six feet in circumference, but not sixteen. To be sixteen feet in circumference they must be a trifle over five feet across, which is

larger than any we ever met with in these "dig-

To Our Correspondents.

T. S. Small, J. H. Willard, and N., which we

Red Water in Cattle.

-well pulverized and mixed together. - EDS.

scribe a remedy for the same.

which shall supply the "plentiful lack" of cotton.

full-faced and easy to read,) and having double

columns to the page, it is enabled to present quite

Shall we have an Agricultural College? We have a correspondent in Cumberland coun-The Augusta correspondent of the Boston Jourty who is in love with sheep husbandry; and in a nal thus brings the matter before the attention recent note says he wants us to "give an article every week on sheep." This correspondent makes numerous inquiries, which it will be impos-Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man. sible to answer in one article, and we accordingly give some suggestions on the first, reserving until

of Agriculture, will, in his forthcoming report, urge upon the Legislature the importance of accepting the offer, and establishing a school where cepting the offer, and establishing all the necessity of the best dairies, but also of learning to desire the best dairies and the best dairies and the best dairies and the best dairies and desire the best dairies cepting the offer, and establishing a school where the sons of farmers may freely obtain all the necessary facilities to fit them to become ornaments to their profession, and, when themselves established on their farms, to become so many centres of the world. Mr. Goodale also shows conclusively that making butter and cheese would be far more on their farms, to become so many centres of light, radiating knowledge to all within the scope of their influence, both by precept and example." stock for the drover and butcher. If we can sefarms again. Cotton, through its agents has yards with cattle, unless the flocks of both are

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Extracts from my Note Book-No. 11.

THE WEATHER. The coldest weather and lowest degree during the year 1862, was on 20th of December. At 7 A. M., the mercury was down to 13° below zero, and at 8 P. M., the same. The day averaged 11° below 0. The morning of the 21st the thermometer marked 10° below, and morning of 22d 5° below, then rising until it was up to 29 at noon of 23d.

Firewood for Winter. We are having a good time to collect fuel for winter use, the snow being pretty well off, giving a good chance to nick

time, threw flax into the shade, and gained a tall ascendency. So infatuated did its votaries become, that, like Nebuchadnezzar, they thought their fodder than if kept in close yards. But they were rulers of the universe, and could put sheep require pure air, and we believe the flocks being pretty well off, giving a good chance to pick up down wood and trim out and clear out permathe whole world under their feet.

Will be in better condition, if allowed the range of an ample yard, than if kept in close quarters. nent wood lots. For all we have had such an amount of wood in Maine, it is in many localities ecoming quite scarce—a wood lot is valuable, by efficient depletion and meager diet. Cotton is now sixty cents per pound, and all the fabrics with whom we have conversed upon the subject, made from it, from paper up to muslin, must, of say that at most not more than twenty-five should made from it, from paper up to muslin, must, of course take a corresponding price. To obviate this, and relieve our necessities, we must again open the flax culture, and open it too on a scale corresponding to the demand for it. For the single purpose of manufacturing paper from it, we think it will become a highly remunerating crop. We all know that linen paper is the best, the strongest and the most durable. The farmer need not fear the labor its culture demands, for the improvements which have, within a few years.

the improvements which have, within a few years been made in the mode of dressing, and preparing it for manufacturing are such as to take away more than one half of the hard work which used more than one half of the hard work which used to be required in pulling, rotting, breaking, winding and batchelling it before it was ready, swingling and hatchelling it before it was ready for market and use. Where the soil is clean, or benefit to the sheep, keeping them in good conditions to be required in pulling, totally, some wind of roots, once each day is an absolute benefit to the sheep, keeping them in good conditions.

will prevent the mice girdling them. A few minutes spent in so doing may be the means of saving many dollars worth of trees.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. A writer says, "in this branch of education, as in all others, it is necessary to begin at the bottom and work upward; to strike one before we strike twelve; to educate boys before we educate men; and so to have schools before we have colleges." And it should be added that the course of instruction should not be encumbered with studies which, in many cases, occupy a large space, and are of but for market and use. Where the soil is clean, or not too much infested with weeds, flax, when ready for harvest, may be reaped, or cradled, or even mowed. The improved modes of rotting it, will reduce the bark or outside covering of it in two or three days, and machinery, operated by horse, water or steam power, will break it and relieve the fibre from its covering all ready for spinning in a very easy and expeditious manner. So there is little else for the farmer to do than to sow and harvest it, which he can do with the Additional List of the Birds of Maine.

conducted, which prepare, from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It have a substance which the conducted in our report of last year. Prof. H. is a gentleman of distinguished abilities, largely interested in the Zoology of Maine, and is a dilibration of the conducted, which prepare, from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It have a substance which the conducted which prepare, from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It have a substance which the conducted which prepare, from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It have a substance which the conducted which prepare, from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It have a substance which the conducted which prepare, from the flax fibre, what is called "flax cotton," a substance which, to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It have a substance which the conducted which the substance which the conducted which the conducte you skate? When you have answered these, I will ask you some more, but remember before you attempt to find the reasons for anything, that

to the eye, has every appearance of cotton. It however requires a different kind of machinery to spin it—though for the purposes of paper-making, it is then all ready for use. Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island, and his associates, are still experimental experiments. The experimental experiments are still experiments. The experiments are still experiments and the experiments are still experiments. The experiments are still experiments are still experiments are still experiments. The experiments are still experiments are still experiments. menting in this line, and have already reduced the preparation of flax cotton to a system, and are urging its adoption as a regular branch of production and manufacture in New England.

New is the time for them to press the subject up. Now is the time for them to press the subject upon us with redoubled faith and zeal, and now is the time for the farmers, throughout the free States, to listen to them, and aid them and all states, to listen to them, and aid them and all states, to listen to them, and aid them and all states, to listen to them, and aid them and all states, to listen to them, and aid them and all states, to listen to them, and aid them and all states are states and states are states are states are states and states are which shall supply the "plentiful lack" of cotton.

It can be easily raised among us. It requires only a fair soil and simple culture. It requires no tropical sun to grow or to ripen it. It re-

of the overseer to gather and prepare it for use. It requires no impoverishment of the soil, no change in the routine of farm operations. Your tained. Mr. Verrill of the Museum of Compara-Belfast, Jan. 1, 1863.

and good will to all men."

Is Pork Raising Profitable?

tained. Mr. Verrill of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, by whom my collection has been recently examined, writes me that the Mourning warbler has not been known before from Maine. I shot a pair on July 17th.

A very small shrew found by me in July is pronounced by Mr. Verrill to be Sorex Thompsoni, Baird. But one other specimen, as I understand, has been found in Maine, viz., in Norway, by Mr. Verrill. It is said to be the small. Messrs. Editors:—As this subject has been mewhat agitated of late, in the Farmer, I send you the result of an experiment by Mr. Moses Bailey of Holden, as stated to me by himself. This work commences its eighteenth volume with the number for January, of the present year derstand, has been found in Maine, viz., in Norway, by Mr. Verrill. It is said to be the smallest of the North American shrews, and adds Mr. Bailey purchased a shoat last spring for ten dollars, and one dollar for getting it home, mak-ing eleven dollars. He was of the opinion that It has changed its form somewhat, and reduced another to our short list of the Maine insectivorhe paid rather a high price, as the shoat could not have weighed over one hundred and fifty pounds, and he thinks not so much, as it was not weighed. Mr. Bailey is a blacksmith by trade, and this shoat was kept at his shop upon dry corn and cold water, he having another pig at his house which took all the milk and the swill made equally as attractive. The articles in the January number, are: Hints on Grape Culture, XXII: down the season's experiences and observations, by the family. The hog at the shop consumed twenty and one-half bushels of corn, and weigh-Landscape Adornment, XXVIII; The Kitchen and there is no way in which they can render a Garden; Remarks on the Gladiolus; On the time better service to themselves and others, than by d, when dressed, four hundred and eighty pounds. of Ripening of several kinds of Grapes; Mignon-nette (Reseda Odorata;) Designs in Rural Arch-readers. We have to thank our correspondents The corn was purchased in Bangor at an average price of sixty-five cents per bushel. itecture, XII; Grapes under Glass; Woman's for a large number of excellent and practical arti-Result of experiment as follows:

480 pounds at 61 cent. per pounds, Cost of shoat, 20 j bushels corn at 65 cents,

Net gain, The rough lard would more than pay for dressing. Yours, &c., ELIJAH COUSINS.

Eddington, Dec. 13, 1862.

For the Maine Parmer. Remedy for Lice on Cattle.

MR. EDITORS :- I have noticed while reading the Farmer, many receipts for the cure, or to kill lice on cattle, and among them all I have never seen one which I have tried, and have seen severseen one which I have tried, and have seen several others try the same, and have found it to be a sure cure and perfectly safe, as far as any harm to to the cattle while using it is concerned. It is whale oil, such as we usually burn in our lamps. Any man that knows how to grease his hoots will know how to apply it; take a cloth boots will know how to apply it; take a cloth and a dish of the oil, and where you can find lice on your cattle, give them a good greasing, and I will warrant they will leave soon. If you have never heard of this before, and consider it worthy

For the Maine Farmer. Mr. Goodale's Forthcoming Report.

MESSES. EDITORS :- I have received from S. L. of the public, and we hope some decisive action Goodale, Esq., Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, the proof sheets of the first part of will be taken by the Legislature at the coming his Report for 1862, which will be bound this session. In our next we shall present in full the remarks of Mr. Secretary Goodale upon the subreader of agriculture and horticulture; but this volume will be of more value than either of the is a case Maine accepts the offer on the conditions prescribed, she will be entitled to more than two hundred thousand acres of public land. It is understood that several of our educational institutions will compete with each other for the connection of the agricultural school with its own. Secretary Goodale, of the State Board of Agriculture, will, in his forthcoming report, cure two dollars for the same labor that now

brings us but one, had we not better do it?

I also wish to say that the Geological survey of the State by Prof. Hitchcock bids fair to prove very valuable both to this State and to the United States Government. By that survey iron ore has been discovered in Aroostook county, suitable for the construction of iron-clad steamers; and this

For the Maine Farmer. A Good Feeding Rack for Sheep.

becoming quite scarce—a wood lot is valuable, and a farm without sufficient for home use is hardly saleable. Many farms have a lot of second growth, from which a yearly supply can be taken without really damaging the lot. Such generally grows too thickly to remain permanent, and it it is not thinned out it will die and rot. By judicious thinning, pruning and removing unprofitable varieties, as cherry, moosewood, will to be obtained and the growth of the better varieties will be greatly promoted.

The Bathown Arrise. It seems that the Baldwin of gighted in this State this year. Perhaps it may again become what it was a fwo years ince, our standard variety.

Marcs (findum) and the ferming of the feeding floor, and on the side of the platform, a plank since, our standard variety.

Marcs (findum) and the ferming of the feeding floor of the platform of the platform, a plank since, our standard variety.

Marcs (findum) are the content of the first place of the platform of the various animals. Toads devour great numbers. The beetles come forth about the time that apple from the front edge of the platform, a plank since, our standard variety.

Marcs (findum) and the feeding floor, the content of the platform of the pla MESSRS. EDITORS :- I noticed in the Farmer of

should not be encumbered with studies which, in many cases, occupy a large space, and are of but little comparative practical benefit—the higher mathematics and dead languages.

A few questions for the boys who read the Farmer, to think of and answer. Why can an ox pull casier who has an inch "advantage" in the yoke? Why is your axe covered with frost when you bring it into a warm room from the cold air? Why are bulls horns always shorter and smaller than those of oxen? Why do trees

For the Maine Farmer. Extract from a Business Letter.

RESPECTED FRIEND :- * * I have you ascertain the truth of the proposition.

RESPECTED FRIEND:—* * I have
FOOD AND HEAT. Farmers should remember just obtained several new varieties of grape, raspthat good warm shelter for stock, is equivalent to a certain amount of food; if the heat is not thus supplied by artificial means, a larger quantity of food will be necessary for the animal to consume, and which is changed to fat or warmth year, done first best. But one Sabbath last June, and which is changed to fat or warmth giving substance, which is required during our a drove of about twenty head of cittle broke into cold season. See that they are well bedded down. it and eat it all down but a few straggling heads. GRETTING. A happy new year to the readers of the Farmer. May 1863 bring you the joys and pleasures, but not the sorrows and cares of what I sowed last fall, at the above time and with you and yours. May your labors be less and your rewards and harvest more abundant, and may we all be ready when the great Harvester shall see fit to garner his own. But our countries of the state try, God grant that peace may soon return to us, ricties of raspberries that fruited for the first for how can we say with truth, "peace on earth time this season. They are very large, yielding GEO. E. BRACKETT. for about eight weeks, in regular succession, or until frosts come. I have also many new hybred strawberries that are truly an anomaly in straw-berry growing. As my specimen vineyard just begins to develope its new fruits, it seems quite a pity to leave it just at this period, as I think the farming and fruit growing interest in Maine may be considerably benefitted by the results of many kinds of new fruits just commencing to show their various good qualities, if they should be skilfully managed hereafter. Should I remain here another year. I will give you more full restrawberries that are truly an anomaly in strawhere another year, I will give you more full particulars of my success in fruit growing; and I intend to present you, in their different seasons, several new kinds of fruit for your own personal

inspection. Yours very respectfully, P. STEWART. West Gloucester, Dec. 19, 1862.

Another "Bee-line" from Nova Scotia.

Great Increase in one hive-How far bees will seek honey-Fumigating bees.

A gentleman of my acquaintance wintered one bive of bees. It swarmed early and had two after swarms; the first swarm also threw off two swarms, and they all, as he informed me, in September were working in the boxes.

Books seem to be so undecided as to the distance bees will go for food, that I am induced to give in my experience. There are no hives with-in fifteen miles of mine, but I have seen bees up-

wards of two miles from home, and heard of them

on buckwheat growing upwards of three.

Having had little satisfaction and much trouble in fumigating bees with puff ball, &c., I be-thought me to try chloroform, and shall never use any thing else in future. I put about ten drops on a bit of rag, pushed it under the hive from behind, and in about five minutes the bees were all on the bottom board. In this way I united two small swarms most successfully.

G. T. B.

For the Maine Farmer A Question for Farmers' Wives.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- I have seen many recipes for making yeast, among them one in the last Farmer, but all require yeast to be put in. Can of your notice, after satisfying yourself, you can make it known for the benefit of others, if you consider it of any consequence.

D. L. C.

Lowell, Dec. 16, 1862.

Diagram of this before, and consider it worthy for making yeast, among them one in the last Farmer, but all require yeast to be put in. Can you tell us the way to make it out of the raw materials, or when you have no yeast to put in.

M. A. S.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Destruction of Worms.

A gentleman asks advice in regard to a case which he states as follows:

"I have a piece of ground on which the 'white ground has been in grass for several years. Last spring, a large portion of the grass appeared to be nearly dead. On taking hold of it, it could be easily pulled up, the roots appearing to have been eaten off a little below the surface of the ground. It seemed for sometime that little or no grass I seemed for sometime that little seeme eaten off a little below the surface of the ground. It seemed for sometime that little or no grass would be produced on the lot, but after the June rains came on, the few plants that were alive started and spread, and I got a small crop of hay. Can I apply anything to the land that will destroy the worms? What about salt? I plowed the lot with a Michigan plow, pretty deeply, a few days before the ground froze up. What will be the effect on the worm of disturbing them in this way?"

A man is an animal, a woman is an animal, a child is an animal, thought I, and what this man says is true. This horse, a match for Flora Temple, more or less, for which \$25,000 is said to

be the effect on the worm of disturbing them in this way?"

The insect above alluded to is undoubtedly the May-bug or cockchafer, a species of the genus Melolontha. It is often very destructive to vegetation. We have seen acres of grass, the roots of which were so completely cut off at an inch or two inches below the surface of the ground, that the sward could be rolled up like a carpet.—Sometimes Indian corn has its roots eaten off to such an extent that the stalks, after they have attained considerable height, fall down. The insect is much more destructive according to its numbers than any of the so-called "cut-worms," as the latter mature in one season, while the former remains in the worm state three seasons—and according to some entomologists longer—eating

to know how many farming gentlemen then present used salt on their farms. It was well known to them that salt was most prolific, when properly applied, in producing the elements for the growth and food of plants. A great deal had been spoken and written on the subject of the application of chemistry in agriculture. It was found everywhere most bountifully throughout the earth, and is something in the buckwheat which does the work effectually, and causes a greater secretion of milk than almost any other grain. Would it not be well for some careful experimenter to try the relative value of the buckwheat and other grains, and determine the question with greater exactness than has yet been done?

They had seen a few of his roots that day, and when he first began to grow them on this principle he was ridiculed. He grew 400 acres lat year, and he had a very fair crop of turnips. He was growing a crop of oats this year, and at present they looked exceedingly well. He had also about 50 tons of potatoes, and he could perceive very little disease in them, which he attributed to the application of salt. There was a small society if Norwich, the "Salt Chamber of Commerce," who had offered 50 guineas for the best essay on the application of salt to agriculture. He hoped that when that cessay was published they would have presented to them sufficient information to give the farmer a proper appreciation of it.

The foregoing article, which we extract from an

formation to give the farmer a proper appreciation of it.

The foregoing article, which we extract from an English paper, brings to our notice a subject to which we think the attention of farmers in this country may be profitably given. Many years ago there was a considerable discussion on the value of salt as an application to our crops. Many farmers affirmed that when used in moderation and with good judgment, it operated ben-bar for feed in a proper apprecia-feeding or for manure.

These are serious objections urged against buckwheat as a farm crop. Notwithstanding them all, we do not think it a crop which should be altogether discarded, especially when the value consideration. It is a good practice, in grinding, for the miller to take off only "the beard of the bolt," and let all the coarser parts go with the bolt," and let all the coarser parts go with the ation and with good judgment, it operated beneficially, adding to the product of the field, and also acting as a preventive against the ravages of worms and insects of various kinds.

For some reason, however, the fact exists that

with all the testimonials in favor of salt, and certain evidences of usefulness in some cases at least, it has not been brought into general use. Either correspondents can give, or else another fact must be demonstrable, that our farmers have not been properly impressed with its value to give it the attention it merits.

We cannot undertake to determine to which of China.

these causes should be attributed the failure to make the application of salt as a manure more general. Perhaps some of our readers who have scarcity of salt and its increased cost, in consequence, renders the present year finfavorable for urging its use; but great good must result from a better knowledge of its merits.—N. Y. Atlas.

About Poisonous Plants.

Among the best known poisonous plants are enumerated the poison sumach, poison elder, or poison dogwood (Rhus venenata,) poison ivy, or poison oak, (Rhus toxicodendron,) and the climbing ivy, (Rhus radicans.)

These plants have a riller inject of a price poison of the po

washed as soon as possible in weak lye, or a

Horses and Health.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker, lately went to see the celebrated horse "Patchen," and how he was treated to preserve his health, which, as he cost \$25,000, the owner thinks worth preserving.

mer remains in the worm state three seasons—and according to some entomologists longer—eating from spring to fall, and its voracity increasing with its growth.

As to destroying the worms by any application to the land, it would be next to impossible. We have seen nothing like proof that they have ever been killed, driven away, or hurt by salt. Indeed we have ascertained by actually salting specimens kept in pots of earth, that forty bushels to the acre would not harm them, while a much less quantity was sufficient to kill grass. It has been supposed that fresh lime would kill them—we

quantity was sufficient to kill grass. It has been supposed that fresh lime would kill them—we say supposed, for no one claims to be able to prove that any such dressing of lime as is ordinarily given to the land, killed the worms. Whether turning them up by the plow, as described, will kill them by exposure to frost, we cannot say. It seems probable that such disturbance would at least make them uncomfortable, and perhaps destroy some.

But we must depend for the destruction of these insects chiefly on their natural enemies. These I am not a fast man, and that a horse can go

At a meeting of the Over Agricultural Society, Cheshire, Mr. Falkland, one of the vice-presidents, said he had been encouraged by some of his friends to bring the subject of salt before them that day. They were in a salt country—sal sapit omnia, "salt saves every thing." He should like to know how many farming gentlemen then present used salt on their farms. It was well known

still man used it only for his carcase; he did not use it for the purpose of stimulating the growth of plants. Salt was not used to an extent that

About Feet and Corns.

A writer in the Agriculturist gives some smart there is a good reason for this, which some of our hints about pinching feet and making corns. He

had experience in the use of salt as a manure, mails, causing them to grow inwards and thus will give us the result of their experiments. The

hour. These red spots are the foundations of

corns.

poison oak, (khus toxicodendron,) and the climbing ivy, (khus radicans.)

These plants have a milky juice of a poisonous acrid property, which may be neutralized and made harmless by almost any alkali.

When one has been exposed to being poisoned by either of these plants, the parts exposed should

A piece of hard soap carried in the pocket to be used as occasion demands may save a great deal of pain from poisoning.

Ley forms a very simple, and very complete protection from the poison of ivy or dogwood.

To make ley for a preventive of poison, put two shovelfuls of hardwood ashes into a pail of water and stir it up and leave it to settle.

Before going out to work among ivy wet the hands, arms, legs, face and neck with the ley and let it dry on the skin, and it is said you may work among it without harm.

The ley must not be too strong, if it is it will injure the skin.—Farmington Chronicle.

Dry Food for Hogs.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: Many hogs are kept comparatively poor by the high dilution of their food. They take in so much water that there is not room for a good supply of nutriment. Hence the reason that those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour those farmers who carefully feed undiluted sour milk to their hogs, have so much finer animals than those who give them slops. The hog has not more for much water, and if food which contains much is fed to him, it makes him big-bellied, but poor. Hogs, as well as other animals, should be allowed all the water they will drink, should be allowed with their food in excessive quantity.

Good Feeders.

NO. 4.

What constitutes a "good feeder?" A thoughtless man may, perhaps, answer, "one who gives his animals all they can eat." But the thinking, practical man knows that to be a really good feeder requires other qualities besides generosity. We remember forty years ago our father's horses We remember forty years ago our father's horses used to have their racks constantly supplied with clover hay; and that, with the usual allowance of grain, was then considered "good feeding." But the horses were frequently in the same fix with Mr. Sparrowgrass: that is, they "got the heaves, got 'em bad." With the light of experience, we should now pronounce that system of feeding to be about as bad it could be. Just mridiculous in point of fact, as it would be for a ridiculous, in point of fact, as it would be for a business man to start out in the morning with a bag of provisions attached to his person, so that bag of provisions attached to his person, so that he could bite and nibble every hour in the day, whether in his store or on 'change. Animals, except when at pasture, should be fed three times a day as a general rule, although in the winter months we have found that two meals a day answered very well in some cases. And there should never be placed before them more than they will

at up clean, with a good appetite.

In feeding cattle, if time will permit, it is both cleasant and profitable to give but a small quantity of hay at a time, renewing the supply every few minutes during the meal. It is worth something to a man who feels a proper interest in his animals, to walk up and down the barn floor, and see with what real relish they eat and what a welcome they extend to every fresh lock of hay. Regularity in feeding is another very important consideration. The feed may be varied as often as convenient, the oftener the better, within reasonable limits, but never vary the hours, except as the changing seasons require, and then very gradually. The animal should walk away from his meal, as the owner should rise from his, with an appeased appetite, but not with an overlader stomach-with room, but not necessity, for more For horses, we have found cut hay, moistened and mixed with meal, morning and night, and a light feed of dry hay at noon, the best as well as the most economical food for every day use. On a journey, or if the animal is performing hard and continuous work, we should substitute oats for hay at noon. Corn meal is generally thought to be the most suitable for heavy draft horses, who do not move faster than a walk; but for driving horses and horses of all work, oats or wheat and oats, with a few quarts of corn to the bushels, to make it grind well, makes a less heating and more healthy diet. Fed thus, a horse is always ready for service, and although he should be driven moderately when first started, if he is expected to hold out well, there is no necessity for walking him for an hour or two while he di

gests and gets rid of a small hay-stack. If farmers would carefully examine the reports of the great railroad and omnibus stables, where feeding is reduced to a science, they would be surprised to find how much hay they waste in the course of the year, and it is not unlikely many of them would get rid of the idea they seem to entertain, that it is cheaper to feed almost entirely on hay, to the exclusion of grain.—Massachusetts

Rice is the favorite grain food of the people of India; but except in Arracan, and a few other districts in which it constitutes the chief and almost only article cultivated, its use is confined to the richer classes throughout the country. Millet constitutes the chief grain-food of a consider-

able portion of the people.

In the last four years the export of rice from India to different countries has ranged in value from £2,500,000 to £3,500,000 sterling. The average annual export of rice from Arracan during the last eight years has been—to Europe, 112,000 tons; to the East and Indian ports, about 4000 tons. The wholesale price of rice varies considerably according to the demand; formerly it could be purchased at from £2 10s. to £3 ls. the ton. The average rate for the last ten years may be set down at £5 per ton.

In consequence of the rise in the price, China and other Eastern countries have been nearly

driven out of the market. The Burmese recognize nearly a hundred varieties of rice; but the principal distinctions between the different kinds are as follows:—hard grain, soft grain, glutinous rice.

The Natsieng is the hardest grain and is the rice which is accordingly shipped to Europe. The Meedo is the chief of the soft-grain varieties. It is much preferred by the Burmese to the hard-grained sorts, and it is certainly superior in taste when cooked; but the hard-grain taste when cooked; but the hard-grained rice is chiefly purchased by the merchants for export, as it keeps better, and the soft-grained-rice is much broken by European machinery in cleaning. Latterly, on the continent, this last objection appears to have been overcome, and a greater demand is consequently springing up for the Meedo rice for the markets of Europe.

The Koungnyeen or hill rice is called glutinous rice by Europeans, from the property it possess.

rice by Europeans, from the property it posses-ses, when cooked, of the grains all adhering in a thick, glutinous mass. It is the chief article of food with the hill tribes, but is not much enten by the inhabitants of the low, swampy plains, where the common rice is grown. The price of rice in the husk, in Burman, is about £5 the 100 baskets of 52 lbs.; the cargo rice, £4 10s. the 100 baskets of 62 lbs.; and of cleaned rice, £7 10s. the 100 baskets of 70 lbs.

Rice is used as food for man, beast and bird. for the the manufacture of starch, distillation of spirits, &c. Its varieties are as numerous as its uses.—London Grocer.

Hops.

In the Hop Growers' Journal we find the census return of the growth of hops for the last twenty years, in this country. These statistics disclose some very interesting facts. Of forty States and Territories from which the returns are published, there are but three-Florida, New Mexico and Dacotah-which do not grow hops.

Of the remaining ones, the Southern States make a small and unimportant item, the great hopgrowing country being the Middle States.

In 1840, the total number of pounds raised in the whole United States was 1,238,502 lbs. The hop-growing States at that time terre New York the whole United States was 1,238,302 10s. The hop-growing States at that time, were New York, New Hampshire and Massachusetts—New York raising only about as much as the other two—448,250 lbs. In 1859, the total amount was 3,496,950 lbs. Of this amount, New York raised 2,536,299, New Hampshire about the same as in 1840, and Massachusetts about half as much. In 1860, the total was 11,010,985 lbs.—New York raising 9,544,542 lbs.—showing an increase in ten years of 7,119,243 lbs. Vermont and Wisconsin alone, of all the other States and Territories, raised over 100,000 lbs.

The State showing the greatest decrease in production, is Louisians, which, in 1840, raised 115 pounds, and in 1860, but 8 lbs. Connecticut in the same period has fallen off four-fifths, and Massachusetts more than half. The greatest in the greatest in the same period has fallen off four-fifths, and Massachusetts more than half. crease has been in Wisconsin, which, in 1840, raised 133 pounds, and in 1860, 137,587 pounds. Vermont raises more than thirteen times the quantity reported in 1840, and New Hampshire but little more than half as much. At the west, Illinois has fallen off in twenty years more than half, while Indiana has more than doubled her product. The Middle States, with the exception of New York, average very nearly the same as in

The quantity of hops raised by New York, in comparison with the rest of the Union, is immense. Her growth in 1860, was 9,655,542 lbs., against 1,355,443 grown in the other thirty-six States and Territories. Three counties—Madison, Otsego and Schoharie—each raise more hops than are grown in all the United States, outsid of New York.—World.

Augusta, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1862. Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$2.25 per annum, or \$2.00 if paid within

These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

Notice.

Mr. H. P. WEEKS of China, will call upon subscribe Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call upon MR. JAMES STURGIS will call upon subscribers in portions of Cumberland County not visited by him on his

Our Homespun Currency.

It makes but little difference, of what material our currency is made, provided it be light and durable. Anything that the people, by common consent, fix a definite value upon, and have implicit faith that it will always command its fixed. or specific value in any commodity needed, when offered in the market, will answer for a currency

Hence we see that there are two kinds of currency in the world. One, which seems to be universally adopted throughout the earth as currency bearing a fixed, or conventional value on the face of it, such as gold and silver coin. Gold and silver shaped into coin of some sort, are sufficiently light and durable for this purpose, and being also much more scarce than some of the more practically useful metals in the arts of life, make a very excellent material for currency. It is owing to these requisites rather than any intrinsic quality in and of themselves, that they are superior for currency, more so than iron or lead. The other kind of currency may be called territorial currency, or currency which seems to be limited either to particular nations. States and neighborhoods. These are copper and brass coin, and bank bills. The latter are peculiarly so, inasmuch as they are issued by companies or individuals, with or without legal authority, and are merely written or printed promises to pay the holder a certain amount of coin, which amount is named on the face of it. Such money is confided in, mostly in the neighborhood where the company, or individual issuing them is located and is known. The farther you go from this location, the less confidence there is in the promises, until finally, you get beyond a point where they will pass as money. Circumstances, consequent upon the national troubles, have spoken into existence among us at the present time a great variety of this promissorial currency. They have multiplied until they come to you in all sorts of shapes. colors and sizes imaginable, rivalling even the fantasies of Vanity Fair. At the breaking out of the rebellion, the Legislatures of the loyal States very kindly passed laws, authorizing banks to keep in circulation their bills, without being compelled to redeem them with specie, if it should be demanded. In this the people have acquiesced, and the banks have, very generally we believe, conducted in good faith, keeping their specie amounts good, and of course satisfying the public that they are in fact solvent and ready to redeem their bills when the times shall warrant that the specie, so let out, will not be hastened out of the country. The necessity of heavier duties on imports, to increase our revenues, and which were to commence on a given day, induced of merchandise of all sorts into the country before the duties should commence, thus enabling them to obtain, not only what may be called the natural or usual profit on them, but also an additional profit which would be superinduced upon such goods when the tariff began to operate. To do this they not only sent out all the money they

Pay day came. We had imported more than our exports. One of the leading articles of export, viz., cotton, which used to be almost a legal tender abroad, and was very instrumental in keeping the balance of trade, if not in our favor, not very much against us, was almost entirely cut off from the market. Of course gold and silver must be sent out to pay our debts. But the banks would not let it go in exchange for their bills, and it became rather scarce. Being scarce, it rose in price,-that is, it took more than a dollar bill to raise a silver or gold dollar. In other words, it indirectly depreciated our paper currency by as much as was the premium paid for gold or silver. As a natural consequence, change, or the fractional parts of a dollar, such as dimes and quarters, and halves, became scarce, being either bought up and sent off, or hoarded up to prevent their being sent off. To supply its place, Yankee ingenuity invented, and has scattered broadcast over the country, an immense variety of what we call "homespun currency." As we said before, it is of all sorts, sizes, and colors. If we could afford to lose the dimes, we would save one of each of them in a scrap-book, to keep as a curiosity. The story of them would make an interesting chapter in the future history of our currency, and facsimiles of them make fitting illustration of the text. People, very good-naturedly, take and pass

could command, but also "ran their faces," as

the common expression is-that is, obtained all

they could on credit.

them from hand to hand by way of making change, but they are getting a little too common. and should be put under some sort of restraint or regulation by our Legislature. They are all, in one sense, illegal, because they are in fact, issued for currency, and with the intent and design to pass for such. Besides, they are nearly, if not quite all unredeemable, unless you bring a dollar's worth of them to the maker. What justice is there in that? If they are bona fide notes of hand, or checks, they should be redeemable and redeemed each independently of the other. Suppose some poor man receives for his day's work seventy-five cents' worth of them, and cannot get the other twenty-five cents to make up the dollar. He goes to the man who issues them and asks good money for them. "No sir; I'll not touch them; don't you see, you must bring me a dollar's worth or I shall not give you anything for ithem." "But," says the poor man, "I want good money for them, and I can't get the other quarter." "Ah well," says the two-penny banker, "that's your look out, not mine." And so the poor man is swindled out of his day's work.

This, to be sure, is a supposable case. Some of this currency, we observe, is deficient in one very important particular. For instance, Richard Rowe, or John Doe, issues scrip payable at their store. No town or locality is mentioned where said store is, whether in this town, or that town, or the moon. That looks a little on the humbug order. We do not deny that this kind of "homespun currency" is convenient in many instances and places, but not being redeemable except in case of a certain amount being presented, is wrong. Just carry this principle out, on a little broader scale and see where it will land you. Mr. A. B. issues his scrip to the amount of one thousand dollars. He gives out ten of them for one hundred each, redeemable at such a place, when presented to the amount of one thousand dollars. He then takes one of them and burns it up, or it may be burnt accidentally; the other nine are passed. In process of time they come into your hands, and you carry them

looks at them very carefully, acknowledges they The Proclamation of Emancipation. are genuine, but puts himself on the "tenor of In fulfilment of the purpose announced by him the bond" and refuses to pay you a picayune until on the 22d of September last, the President has you bring the whole thousand. Oh that would issued his proclamation declaring all persons held be very base! True; but is not the principle of as slaves in the States and parts of States nov the transaction the same in both cases? We in armed rebellion against the authority and think our law-givers had better look after this Government of the United States on the first of

The War News of the Week.

The principal interest of the war during the past week has centered in the operations of Gen. of such persons, and to do no act or acts to re secrans near Murfreesboro, Tenn., and the movement of Gen. Sherman upon Vicksburg, Miss. Severe battles have been fought at both these points, and although the results have not been decisively ascertained, it is believed that thus far success has attended our arms at both these points.

Gen. Rosecrans having advanced with his forces from Nashville to the vicinity of Murfreesboro, tion of Slavery. The rebellion has been largely engaged the rebels under Gen. Bragg on Wednesday. A desperate conflict ensued, which continued four days with alternate success and re-have filled the ranks of the army and fought verses on our side until Saturday, when the final against the government to which they owed alle the enemy and driving him across the Stone river in disorder. It is stated that a portion of our without interruption or interference. This con army had advanced to a point nine miles south dition of things has been protested against even of Murfreesboro, but it does not appear that we by slave-holding Union men themselves. They are yet in occupation of that place. The fighting is represented to be of the most terrific character, and the losses on both sides fearful. The loss of officers is very great. The bravery of our Hamilton of Texas, Brownlow of Tennessee, Hol troops was unparalleled, the most conspicuous in of Kentucky, and others among the most urgen the front of the battle being Gen. Rosecrans himself, who was constantly exposed to danger, frequently leading the most daring and desperate harges against the enemy. At the last accounts both armies were being largely reinforced, and doubtless, ere this, the battle has been renewed, and the result finally determined.

Information has been received from Gen. Sherman's Vicksburg expedition by way of Cairo. Gen. Sherman debarked his forces on Saturday, advanced on Vicksburg city. A terrific battle carried by storm, and at the latest accounts, remained in our possession. According to the instincts of national self-preservation. Richmond papers, the battle was renewed on The Agricultural Press and the Times. The Monday and our forces were driven back with pressure of the times upon newspapers begins to loss. It is admitted by the rebels that Gen. Sher- show itself in suspensions, diminished size or adman had destroyed the railroad connecting Vicks- vance of subscription. The result of this come burg with Jackson, the capital of the State. The not only from a scarcity of paper stock, which gunboats of Commodore Farragut, and the land causes a great advance on the price of white paforce under Gen. Banks, which were to co-operate per upon which they are printed-in some in with Gen. Sherman in the attack, had not arriv- stances amounting to nearly double the sum for ed at the scene of the conflict. We hope to have merly paid-but on the falling off of the patror news by to-day's dispatches of the capture of age heretofore extended to the press by adverti-

We have the gratifying intelligence of a severe a less wider sphere of action-to the additional beek to the operations of Morgan the rebel guer- cost of publication, and in some instances to a illa chief in Kentucky. His defeat at Rolling reduction of the lists of subscribers. In these Fork appears to have been complete. He was times, people will have those papers which give compelled to fly precipitately, leaving his ammu- them the fullest and most reliable accounts of the nition and provisions behind him. On reaching stirring events of the day, and this they can obthe neighborhood of Lebanon he was attacked by tain from a reliable daily journal, or a well known the twelfth Kentucky regiment of infantry, and weekly newspaper. But while papers of this class severely handled. At last accounts he was mak- have been compelled to reduce their size or make ing towards Columbus as rapidly as possible, an advance in their prices, those journals which while the Union troops, under Gen. Reynolds, have heretofore given prominence to agricultural importers of foreign goods to rush a large amount were hastening from Glasgow hoping to intercept matters, begin to feel the stringency of the times

all their equipage.

that Gen. Sullivan had encountered the rebel Col. other-either a reduced form or a higher price Forrest at Spring Hill, Miss., capturing six pieces The Maine Farmer is no exception to this rule of artillery and a large number of prisoners, arms But in looking about to steer our way through the and horses. Two prominent rebel officers, Cols. difficulty—one which could not be avoided—w De Shay and Napier are reported killed.

Rebel newspapers captured at Van Buren, Ar- interests, and became satisfied from the numerous kansas, admit that the loss of the rebels in killed letters received from them, that they would he and wounded at the battle of Prairie grove was better satisfied with a little advance in price. over 4000. The entire telegraphic correspon- than with any reduction in size. So while give dence of Gen. Hindman was taken. The loss of ing equal prominence, as formerly, to our Agri rebel citizens by the recent rebel raid amounts to cultural Department, which has heretofore beer over half a million of dollars. The rebel forces one of the leading features of the Farmer, we in Arkansas are reported to be utterly discourage shall also continue to present a large amount of ed and demoralized and are dispersing in every reliable news of the day in a condensed form, s direction. Deserters coming into our lines state that all our subscribers shall not only keep then that three Missouri regiments and two Texas reg- selves well informed in whatever pertains to the iments of Hindman's army have stacked their most economical and thorough culture of the soil. arms and started for their homes. A regiment but also in whatever is going on among our ar of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the latter, but mies, in Congress, the Legislature, and other instead of arresting, they joined the runaways. stirring scenes of this eventful period.

An expedition, consisting of four iron-clads and several transport ships left Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last, for some point southward, which publisher of the Gardiner Home Journal, who reon Tuesday last, for some point southward, which is not stated. The arrival of the Passaic at Beaufort N. C. would seem to give color to the surfort, N. C., would seem to give color to the supposition that the expedition goes to Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of cutting off railroad at the Methodist Church, and a procession, consisting of the Cardinar Machaniza Association of the Cardinar Machaniz communications between Richmond and Charleston, and this being done, perhaps make a visit to

ident has declared his intention of assuming com-Clellan is to be assigned the duty of organizing ument to the memory of the deceased. Capt. tively declining to accept it; that Gen. Mcan army at Fortress Monroe, &c. It is confidently expected at Washington that the army of the

To BREEDERE OF HORSES IN MAINE. We regret to announce, as will be seen by our advertising columns, that on account of the continued ill health and increasing business cares in other di- learn was a perfect success. A large and brilrections, Thos. S. Lang, Esq., of North Vassal- liant company was in attendance, the music was boro', is compelled to close up his horse breeding superb, and the saltatory exercises were engaged establishment, which is to be done by the sale of in with exceeding delight. These concerts will the celebrated horses composing his stud. Among be repeated every Friday evening during the winthese are the horse Gen. Knox. Trenton, Gen. Wayne, and four younger stallions of good blood, besides several excellent brood mares in foal. This establishment has yielded a handsome income to the accomplished and enterprising owner, the services of Gen. Knox alone having paid over geon of invalid applicants, in accordance with one thousand dollars per year since he was four the 8th section of the act entitled "an act grantyears old-and it is alone on the ground of ill ing pensions," approved July 14th, 1862. health and increasing labor as agent of the manued it necessary to relinquish this branch of his business. While we regret that we cannot have the at noon on Thursday. benefit of Mr. Lang's judgment and experience in developing and perpetuating the excellencies of our already widely known and highly appreciated past week or so, the use of it has been almost unstock of horses, we hope that some gentleman or indurable in our office-a perfect stench in the company of them, equally as efficient, will pur- postrils of everybody. Let the nuisance be corchase his entire establishment and retain within rected. our State those horses which are justly regarded

bution of \$48 was recently made to the funds of to the maker, and request an exchange for bank the Female Benevolent Society by the members of Postmaster at West Waterville, in place of Wm. bills or specie, as the case may be. Mr. A. B. | the First Parish Church of this city.

as our pride, and which have given Mr. Lang's

establishment so wide and deserved a reputation.

January, 1863, TO BE THENCEFORWARD AND FOR-EVER FREE! and the executive officers and the military and naval authorities of the government are enjoined to recognize and maintain the freedom

press such person or any of them in any effort

they may make for their actual freedom. The President places his action in this mome tous matter upon the ground of military necessi ty, and in accordance with the requirements o constitutional duty. The time had arrived when in his judgment the vital alternative was present ed-the destruction of the Union or the destrucsustained and fed by the labor of slaves. While of strength, and hence we see such men as Gen advocates and supporters of the emancipation pro gramme. Our leading Generals in the field without regard to former political views-men of extreme, pro-slavery sympathies as well as those

perpetuates it is first destroyed. Dec. 27th, on the left bank of the Yazoo river, its purpose the preservation of the Governmen and formed in a line of battle, and immediately of the Union, the Proclamation of Emancipation advanced on Vicksburg city. A terrific battle ensued, which lasted four hours, the enemy being justified and demanded by the highest considera driven back to their entrenched works. During the night pontoon bridges were thrown across the bayous in the rear of the city, and on Sunday upon that ground by the loyal people of the country. The act is no longer a subject for discussion morning a concentrated advance was made by It is the irrevocably pronounced law of the land Gen. Sherman's entire force. The enemy was rise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten world, and it will not return void. The authorise o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very evere. The position of the enemy was finally dictates of justice and humanity, but by all the

who have always regarded the institution as a

curse to the country, almost without exception,

unite in the declaration that the rebellion car

never be put down until that which upholds and

sers, who are also compelled by the times to seek Another body of guerillas in Tennessee have New England Farmer, Massachusetts Plowman seventeen wounded, and over fifty captured, with nearly one-third-with which they commence the new year. Other agricultural papers have also Major Gen. Grant telegraphs to Gen. Halleck been compelled to adopt one alternative or the not only consulted our own but our subscribers

The funeral of Mr. A. M. C. Heath, lat the latter city and try the efficacy of some of their of the City Government, and a large concourse of fifteen-inch rifled cannon upon Fort Sumter. The loss of the Monitor may delay somewhat the operations of the expedition, but we trust it will not interfere conjugate the remains to Oak Grove Cemetery, where the closing funcral rites were performed by Bishop Burgess. Over interfere seriously with its efficiency or success.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac. Rumors are in circulation that the Pressipper for the estimable character of the deceased. The sum of \$500 was raised by the Committee of mand of the army; that Gen. Burnside has again Arrangements of the Mechanics' Association, conmand of the army; that Gen. Burnside has again tendered his resignation, the President positively declining to recent it. that Gen. Mo. Sabine of Pittston, commanding a gunboat in the U. S. service, generously contributed \$50 for the Potomac will soon be in motion against the rebels. purpose. The balance remaining from the nec essary expenditure for this purpose will be given

The First Promenade Concert of the seaso on Wednesday evening last, at Meonian Hall, we

The Kennebec Journal states that Dr. Lot Myrick, of this city, has been appointed, by the Commissioner of Pensions, an Examining Sur-

The Legislature of this State will assemb facturing establishment at No. Vassalboro' which for organization in this city on Wednesday of this demands his whole time, that Mr. Lang has deem- week. It is expected that the inauguration of

What is the matter with the gas? For the

Workmen have commenced laying the four

lation of the three new stores on Water street,

south of Meonian Hall to be erected during the

ensuing season. C. F. Stevens, Esq. has been appointed derly to Maj. Gen. Banks.

Editor's Table.

rill, for a copy of the above work. The report for the suppression of the rebellion. It has proper contains an account of the operations, ex- proved a more formidable and protracted work the year, and the appendix, which is by far the enough to be able to predict the duration of the largest portion of the volume, contains reports of struggle. But whether the end is near or re lectures delivered before the Institution, with ex- mote—whatever the cost and the sacrifice—no tracts from correspondence, and general articles loyal heart we trust is weak enough to doubt of a scientific character, suited especially to the what the issue will finally be. We find an article meteorological observers throughout the country, in the Boston Adveitiser which takes a brave, and other persons interested in the promotion of and hopeful, and comprehensive view of our naknowledge. The titles of a few of these articles tional affairs in this connection, from which we will give our readers some idea of the value of make the following extracti: the volume: On the Construction of Bridges; On Arctic Explorations: Remarks on the Small Planets: On the Formation of Crystalline Rocks; History of Petroleum Oil; Archæology; Birds of the District of Columbia, &c., &c. The volume is one of permanent usefulness in itself, adversary. The South began this contest with while a set of them must be regarded of great abundance of food and clothing, with ships and

has reached its twelfth number, and its publication is carried on in the same style of typographical neatness which has characterized the former steel engraving giving a birds-eye view of Washington and its vicinity, and the narrative is brought down to June, 1861, when the President's first call had been answered by the arrival of over 200,000 men, and Maryland, becoming gressive and prosperous. The cities are busy, tranquilized, had re-established communications tranquilized, had re-established communications with the loyal States, with descriptions of the with the loyal States, with descriptions of the ments for immigration great, manufactures, comsubsequent events connected with McClellan's merce and agriculture all actively and profitably triumphant campaign in Western Virginia. Pub- pursued, the taxation by no means excessive when lished by Virtue & Co., 26 John street, New York. A. Woodward, 161 Middle street, Portland, agent for Maine.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. Contents of November number: Christian Individuality; The Austrian Empire in 1862; Poems by Arthur Hugh supplied with cotton in two years. Cotton is an Clough; Assimilation of Law; France and Scotland; Popular Prophetical Literature; Syria and the Eastern Question; St. Clement's Eve; The American Conflict. The terms of the North Britfurnished by starving Europe, and by the high ish are \$3.00 per annum, with Blackwood's Mag- price of cotton, which now azine, \$5.00. The four great European Quarterlies, viz.: London, Edinburgh, North British and Westminster, each \$3.00 per year, or the whole, with Blackwood's Magazine, \$10. Now is the which are now struggling to raise cotton, will be time to subscribe. Address L. Scott & Co., 79 Fulton St., N. V.

FROM THE MAINE REGIMENTS. The 11th Maine has left Yorktown, where they have been sta-tioned for several months past, and embarked on board the steamer Cahawba, for an expedition negro property, which will then not pay for Southward. Col. Plaisted was to sail on the 28th ult. with sealed orders to be opened when 20 the drama of this war will be better adapted to clad ships, will be heard from in the vicinity of or a Pelissier might take Richmond by the

fort is already reported. private letter from Hospital Steward Wiggin, now, in the dated below New Orleans, states that two men died at sea on the passage out, viz: Elmore Stevens of able points from the inroads which are made at Stockton and Roscoe Heal of Searsmont. There comparatively little expense, on every coast and had been no other deaths, although 45 or 50 men river.

The Fabian policy, which under Washington

believe the regiment to be in better condition for for us in the onset of the battle-field, but it poor service than at any previous time since we have been in Virginia, especially as regards the sick, and we all dread winter quarters."

In the ones of the settle head of the portugation of the weary and consuming influence of passive warfare,—of labor wasted on trenches instead of crops,—of starving families deserted by drafted men, and left to the doubtful fidelity of

ard has arrived. We were all glad to see him, the many for the benefit of the few and feel that the regiment has been well paid in waiting so long for him."

Col. Rust of the 13th regiment says: "I have been steadily improving, and I would not be

21, wounded 66, and missing 35.

The large number of casualties shows that the regiment gallantly did its duty on that bloody day. Col. Walker in a communication to the Democrat, says that his regiment crossed the river its last refuge here, in His providence will be on the morning of the battle, and were immedi- rooted out as the tares from the wheat,

ately in front of the enemy. He says: "I was placed in the rear of Randolph's battery as a support, until about 12 M., at which time I received orders to follow the 38th and 40th N. Y. regiments, and charge the enemy. I marched my regiment in line of battle down through a field and into the woods, engaging, the enemy. As soon as my men had got fairly engaged, the New York regiments broke and the rebels came upon us in front and both flanks, and on my right they got in my rear. The bullets flew thicker I have ever seen them before. Having deails for balloon service and brigade guard, my regiment was small. The battle raged during the day, and firing was continued through the night by the pickets. The 14th and 15th little skirmishing along the lines at different points. On the night of the 15th we recrossed the river. My regiment crossed with the brigade, but I was left to withdraw the pickets of our division, and strange as it may seem, our army crossed without the knowledge of the enemy, alhough the pickets in our division were not more than ten rods from the rebel pickets! I send you a list of the casualties of the 4th Me. Adjt. E. Libby was hit three times, no bones broken, will recover; Capt. Litchfield, slight, on bones with all the solemnity of an appeal to Heaven to broken, will recover; Capt. Litchfield, slight, on bear me witness, that such are the views forced duty; Lieut Harden, slight, will be on duty in a few days; Lieut. Conant, slight, on duty; Lieut. Shields, seriously, through the lungs, have hopes of his recovery; Lt. G. R. Abbott, flesh wound in leg ; Lieut. Auld will recover ; Capt. Davis will recover; Lieut. Carr, slight; Lieut. Barker, slight, will be on duty in a few days; Capt. Whiteomb will be on duty in a few days.'

Rev. Mr. Tracy, for several years pastor with a young lady of China, with the commis- Wednesday morning last and went down with number of spectators present, and the accused of the Monitor. parties, notwithstanding the malignant effort to iniure them, now stand before the community, as

commanded by commander N. C. Bryant, a son Dec. 22d. of Maj. C. Bryant, of Damariscotta Mills."

Mr. Henry Sewall, of this city, a member

ment of Commissary Sergeant of the regiment. Edwin L. West, of Machias, a private in

An Encouraging View. It must be admitted! Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smiththat the expectations neither of the people, nor sonian Institution, for 1861, 462 pp.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of the President's Proc-We are under obligations to Hon. A. P. Morditures and condition of the Institute during than was calculated upon, and no man is wise

"We have yet to learn, what every nation in Europe has had to learn, that war, if not the normal state of mankind, is nevertheless an endurable state. It can be indefinitely borne by nation conscious of its own power, the justice of its cause, and the slow but sure decline of its value, as showing the scientific progress of our own and other countries during the last decade. trade, with flourishing commercial cities and a great staple which was indespensable to the civilized world. How many of these things have THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH. This serial work they left to enjoy or to use at the present time Certainly, if the progressive impoverishment the next year shall bear its due proportion that of the last,—if there is anything reliable the bodings of their own newspapers,-if the issues. This number is embellished with a large supporting an immense army is ruinous to a steel engraving giving a birds-eve view of Wash-cramped and exhausted country,—if drawn bator even victories, shall leave them worse off than before,-then the end of their career must

e only a question of time.

Meanwhile the North is relatively rich, promunerative, the wages of labor high, the national debt, if it becomes large enough to reach posterity, sure to constitute a firm and of the Union.

The importance of the South has been overmost profitable crop that can be anywhere raised. Two years more of vigorous war and blockad

five hundred next year. And when the production shall have once more overtaken the de cotton will become a drug; and if it shall ever happen that the pacified South shall be able to return to the cultivation of cotton, it will only

miles South of Cape Henry. Gen. Nagle, with our own character and power, as well as to those the brigade to which the 11th is attached, was to of the enemy, than they have hitherto been. We embark for the same destination. It is supposed shall make it a question of relative endurance, rather than of enormous invasion and illimitable that the expedition, supported by a fleet of iron bloodshed. There is no doubt that a Napoleon Charleston. The arrival of the Passaic at Beau-fice of a hundred thousand men; but the prize would not be worth a hundredth part of the cost. ort is already reported.

On the other hand, how long can the devastated fields and exhausted granaries of Virginia hold pedition and has arrived at New Orleans. A out in supporting the army of locusts which devours them? Yet such an army must be kept

keeping.
It now seems probable that the future

were left sick at Fortress Monroe.

Lieut. Col. Douty of the 1st Maine Cavalry, in carry us through the revolution, will again carry us through this war. The hot blood of the South may at times prove more than a match Col. Chaplain of the 18th Maine writes that slaves, -of idle and marauding soldiers driven by hunger to plunder friends and foes, -of factions been badly whipped at Elk Forks by Maj. Foley, and Boston Cultivator begin to give evidence of of the Kentucky cavalry, losing thirty men killed, this in their reduced size—the former reduced is daily growing less. He says, "Chaplain Leon-military empire founded on the wretchedness of GEN. BUTLER'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. Previous

> to leaving New Orleans, Gen. Butler issued a insisted that negroes should do the work which which he reviews the acts and general results of farewell address to the people of that city, in soldiers ought not to do, and cool weather has the military administration of the affairs of his Christmas entertainment for the convalescent sollosses may be exaggerated, but it is certain, howdepartment. The following passages of his ad. afraid to compare them with any regiment in this both North and South, especially at this time, dress are well worthy the attention of the people, department for appearance, behavior, discipline when the government has felt itself compelled to resort to the last alternative which the constitution THE 4TH MAINE. The list of casualties in the places in its hands, for the suppression of the re-4th Maine at Fredericksburg published by us two bellion. Gen. Butler's experience during the war weeks since on the authority of a correspondent of in a most arduous and responsible command has the Boston Journal, must have been grossly incor- shown him that if we are to have free governrect; for we find in the official list in the Rockland ment on this continent, we must destroy slavery, Democrat, a total reported of only 120, in killed, the enemy of free speech, of free labor and of wounded and missing. The number killed was popular intelligence. He concludes his address

in the following eloquent words: "There is but one thing that at this hour stands between you and the government, and that slavery. The institution, cursed of God, which has taken

the wheat be torn up with it. I have given much thought to the subject

I came among you, by teachings, by habits of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Uni

Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the try. I am speaking with no philanthre as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master. See for yourselves.

Look around you, and say whether this sadde ing, deadening influence has not all but destroyed

the very framework of your society.

I am speaking the farewell words of has shown his devotion to his country, at the peril of his life and fortune, who in these words can have neither hope nor interest save the good of those whom he addresses; and let me repeat, upon me by experience.

Come, then, to the unconditional support of the government. Take into your own hands your own institutions; remodel them according to the laws of nations and of God, and thus attain that great prosperity assured to you by geographical position, only a portion of which was heretofore BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Loss of the Monitor. By a despatch to the of the Freewill Baptist Church in Hallowell, and Secretary of the Navy, dated Hampton Roads, now located in China, was indicted by the Grand Jan. 3d, information has been received of the loss Jury of the county, on the complaint of a Mr. of the famous Ericsson Steamer Monitor. She Harmon, of China, charging him, in connection sprung aleak in a gale off Cape Hatteras, on sion of the crime of adultery. The trial took three officers and thirty-eight of her crew. Complace on Tuesday last and resulted in the prompt mander Bankhead of the Monitor and the reacquittal of the parties. Their innocence of the mainder of the crew were rescued by the steamer crime charged was triumphantly and conclusively Rhode Island, who was in company with her at demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Judge, the time. Several of the crew of the Rhode Islthe Jury, the Counsel on both sides, and the large and were lost in the noble effort to save the crew

Surgeon Libby of Canaan, Surgeon of the they have always done, with unblemished repu- 34th Maine, died in New York on Monday, Dec 29th. His wife, who went on to New York to attend him during his illness, is, we understand The Rockland Free Press states that the now sick in that city. Sitas Burrill, 24th Maine zunboat Cairo, recenly blown up by a torpedo, was also of Canaan, died in New York on Monday,

Lieut. Carpenter, whose arrest was tioned by us several weeks since, on the charg of Co. G, 19th Maine, has received the appoint of embezzling Government funds, has had an ad justment of his accounts and been discharged.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held Company H, 28th Maine, has been appointed Or- in Bangor on Saturday evening last, in response

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. lamation emancipating the slaves in the rebellious

By the President of the United States a procla-

NEWSPAPER.

Whereas, on the 22d day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:—"That on persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military authority thereof, shal recognize and maintain the freedom of such per sons, and will do no act or acts to repress such person or any of them in any effort

"That the executive will on the 1st day of Jan uary aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day in good faith be represented in the United States ongress by members chosen thereto at an election wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall in the absence of strong countervailing testimony be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the cople thereof are not in rebellion against the United States." Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President

of the United States, by virtue of the power in me invested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and govern-ment of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure, do on this let day January, in the year of our Lord 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit: -Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Berords, Placquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, La Fourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,—Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Geor-gia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the city Norfolk—and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated tates and parts of States shall be free, and that the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons. And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken. violence, unless in necessary self defence; and I recommend to them in all cases, when allowed, that they labor faithfully for reasonable wages. And I further declare and make known, uch persons, of suitable condition, will be resuch persons, of suitable condition, with occived into the armed service of the United States received, says the steamer Rattle, has arrived dito garrison forts, positions, stations, and other

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an mighty God.

and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independency of the United States of America the 87th. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Signed)
By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State

ed on Christmas day as were some of their more sixteen members of Maine regiments, which gives an account of the Christmas dinner provided for them. After speaking of the appetizing anticipations which had been previously excited by clearly between the control of the christmas dinner provided the rebels from crossing. They fought desperately, but were finally routed and scattered with a loss of 1400 in killed and wounded and 400 wounded and

diers, the letter continues : diers, the letter continues:

"Well, time, it is said, brings all things along and at last brought our dinner at six o'clock P. To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-M. Having had but half rations served the day previous, (for which of course "nobody is to blame,") we had good appetites for the feast. Now for the "bill of fare." Our tent's company Our tent's company of sixteen men drew their quota of the nice things as follows: One-half a mince pie, nine small po-tatoes, one chicken wing, eleven ounces soft bread, and two apples! Perhaps you will think that not a very abundant meal for sixteen hungry soldiers; but it is a truthful record. The Since the late raids, this department, except divided the pie and apples, but would not country.

in the battle of Fredericksburg. The 2d regiment U. S. Sharpshooters to which the company | Times says there are eighteen steamships now is attached, have participated in fourteen engage- engaged in the pursuit of the Alabama. Sixteen ments during the war. The company has lost the of these are screw propellers and two of them following in action : A. W. Tucker, G. W. Tuck- paddle steamers. Thirteen of them have been at er, twins; H. T. Coffin, Geo. Roberts, W. E. sen some weeks, engaged in hunting up the buc-Conant; and John Jordan and Lemuel Clark, caneer, and five of them under orders to sail and

A correspondent of the Rockland Democrat gives the following incident of the fight:

While infantry were on picket here, before bullet into the flank of the line of pickets from Southern coast and down to the Caribean ser gate below. Capt. McClure was apprised of his, and took position at the bend of the road, where, by means of his telescope, he could see every one that passed. Soon a rebel head apcord above the fence pear the grate. The Car. The Car. peared above the fence, near the gate. The Captain's rifle cracked, the rebel dropped, and was soon carried off by a comrade. Faithfully did 23; Giles Straw, H, Nov. 11; R. Daniels, H, the Captain watch the gate, but no one appeared Nov. 11.

written in pencil on the battle field at Freder-nies A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, are at Pensacola icksburg, by one of the martyrs of that bloody and D and K at Fort Pickens. field, a member of the 16th Maine regiment. The lines were traced with difficulty, and the paper was tinged with blood. He was removed from the field and died the next day : ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

DEAR FATHER :- I write you while lying on battle field, wounded, perhaps fatally. very weak. I fell, wounded in the side. I am bye, if I never see you again. Tell mother I think of her while lying here, and wish I had her to be with me in my last parting moments. Much love to all. I fell while doing my duty. I think Corp. Heath was near when I fell. He did his duty like a soldier. He was cool and de-liberate. Farewell. I may never see you again the 16th Maine, wounded at Fredericksburg, has on earth, but I hope to meet you in Heaven, where there will be no fighting, and where I hope we shall meet, an unbroken family. Farewell, father, farewell mother, and brothers, and sisters. Yours affectionately, GEO. R. PERSONS.

lows: Wounded, M. J. Pennell, Co. B, now at vice as Major of the 3d Kansas Volunteers. Division Hospital, Alexandria; Frank E. Leighton, B, do.; Samuel Smith, E, Finley Hospital, Alexandria; B. W. Layton, D, College Hospital; W. W. French, D, Campbell Hospital; C. W. pital; A. H. Blaisdell, Carver Hospital—none killed.

says that on Christmas day the most of the wounded men who came up from the Fredericksburg battle were well enough to sit at the dinner table. Three-fourths of them can walk, and large numbers will be ready to go back to their regi- admission of Western Virginia into the Union as ments by the middle of the present month.

Latest Telegraphic News.

THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO OUR VICTORY COMPLETE. THE REBEL ARMY IN FULL RETREAT. GEN. ROSECRANS IN PURSUIT.

the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all Carried.

VICKSBURG PROBABLY IN OUR POSSES-DEFEAT OF THE REBEL COL. FOREST. He Loses 1400 in Killed and Wounded.

Camp near Murfreesboro', 4th. To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General in Chief Following my despatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridges across it between the left wing and the centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the

night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock, and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was made to me at 7 o'clock this morning. Our ammunition train arrived during the night. To-day was ocdead, and collecting the arms from the

The pursuit was commenced by the centre, the two leading brigades arriving on the west side of Stone river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not know We shall occupy the town and push the pursui o-morrow.

Our medical director estimates the wounded in

hospitals at 5500 and the dead at 1000. S(Signed)

LOUISVILLE, 4th. There are three feet of ter on the Cumberland Shoals and the river is

Everything is going on well in front. Gen. Rosecrans is in Murfreesboro'. He has captured the rebel trains and is driving the enc-Gen. Rosecrans is unhurt. · His Assistant Adjutant Gen. McDowell is wounded in the arm.

The Journal's despatches say that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm. The rebels charged on us and were repulsed. Gen. Breckenridge's division was cut to piece and routed.

number of the enemy among our batteries. routed them with great slaughter. Capt. McCullock (Union) of the 20th Ken

tucky cavalry, says the rebel Gen. Withers was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his Eye witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds

Gen. Rosecrans and his soldiers are in the high-

sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken Louisville, 5. Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete. The entiel army is fleeing towards Tullahoma in great dis

CAIRO, Ill., 4th. The Memphis Bulletin, just left on Monday evening.

Fighting has been going on for five days, com act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand road had ceased, and the indications were that had surrendered. This line was just two miles from Vicksburg. There was nothing between Gen. Sherman and the city but a tressle work of the railroad. Before taking the fortifications Gen. Sherman

sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shrevesport Railroad, which was suc-cessfully accomplished. Gen. Sherman was reinforced Sunday night by 9000 men from General WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Beggarly Cristmas Dinner. The soldiers in the New Convalescent Camp near Fort Barnard, The soldiers in the New Convalescent Camp near Fort Barnard, and 700 prisoners. Nothing has been heard from the last accounts we had captured 10 guns and 700 prisoners.

Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 6000 men atfortunate compatriots nearer Washington. We tacked Gen. Forrest on Thursday morning at bave a communication from the Camp, signed by Hunt's Cross Roads, 12 miles from Lexington, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, lasting all

the glowing accounts published in the Washing-ton papers of the preparations making for a grand Christman entertainment for the convalescent sol-

Chief, Washington:

Despatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval ommander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats are engaging the rebel batteries. Gen. Sherman was inland, within 30 miles of Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenade

s were all bound to have a taste, so Sergeant divided the pie and apples, but would not country. There will be but little in northern risk his reputation for fair dealing, by attempting a division of the remainder."

Ountry. There will be but fitted in northern roughly for the remainder of the remainder.

U. S. Grant,

Major General Commanding.

IN CHASE OF THE ALABAMA. The New York will start speedily. Those now out are scouring after their prey over almost every sea on the globe, from China to Peru, from the Mediterranean to both poles; and the five now under occasionally send orders will all be dispatched to look along our

The following recent deaths in the Maine

The aggregate strength of the regiment, as re-A TOUCHING LETTER. The following letter was ported Nov. 30th, is 710; on duty 495. Compa-

> CALAIS & BARING RAILROAD. The earnings of the Calais & Baring Railroad for the past year were \$21,688; expenses \$9,416-leaving \$12,272 for payment of interest and principal of the bonds of the company. Wm. W. Sawyer, Esq., formerthe ly of this city and Superintendent of the road since its construction, has been re-elected to the position.

Among the recent deaths of soldiers reported at the Washington hospitals are those of Corporal J. M. Jordan, Co. C, Geo. W. York of the Heaven, since died.

The Ellsworth American states that Gen. Blunt who is handling the rebels in Arkansas so roughly, was born in Trenton, Me., and twenty-THE SIXTH MAINE. The casualties in the Sixth four years ago was working for his board, and at-Maine in the battle of Fredericksburg are as fol-tending school in Ellsworth. He entered the ser-

The Crayon correspondent of the Bangor Whig, states that Horatio Bisbee, Jr., Lieut. Colonel of the 9th Maine, has been commissioned as Colonel of the regiment. We do not learn Heber, D, do.; Dennis Berkley, E, Trinity Hos-that Col. Rich, the former incumbent, has been promoted to a brigadiership.

A paragraph in the Bangor Whig of Satington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post urday last, states that the Augusta Bridge has realized \$2,346.06 the past year for tolls. That is precisely the amount received for the last quarter, friend Whia.

The President has signed the bill for the

The Recor

A Bold and Suc FAYETTEVILLE, Ar most difficult and da been made by a part Saturday, Gen. He of his cavalry and is the Boston Mounts Hill at the same ti columns, about 6000 ing order with six marched 42 miles w ron took two batte artillery and bagga mountains by twelve At daylight yester joined at Lee's Creek mountains, where t

bering 2000, started infantry to follow as Rebel regiments of Dripping Springs.
were put to flight, le
wounded on the field
and but few wounded splendid charge was and Herron in per victory over the en aboard some steam

Two steamboats them several officers Messenger, were cap A third boat was that took the rebel

A large quantity portation, mules and full extent of the car Gen. Hindman is with his whole force The Capture

HEADQUARTERS To H. W. Halleck, Gens. Blunt and halting to Van Bure across the Arkansas age and 100 prison The march of 45 over the mountains the valley, was a m

Retreat of the NEW YORK, Dec. Washington states force were near Chi Court House. In r night, though cove ly, Stuart got a disc ketry. Six dead ho and tokens of the re 25 ambulances and empty, and the 40 p motley crew of sutler Canby's fight at Do one. With inferior

The Time's despat to the Alexandria pil Fairf x Court Ho opened fire upon him 15th regiment, cone The rebels then reta there for this special soldiers were killed. rebels captured.
The last heard of

day night, when he Pursuit and LOUISVILLE, Ky., Harlan attacked Mon day morning. The half. Col. Harlan's

number of rebels, wounded. Among Southwick's battery treated toward B vates captured. Bardstown, and Advance of Gen. R. NEAR MURFREESBO

army made a gener pushed the rebels bad lins' brigade, of Ge sharp brush with the ville. Cannonading enemy wasting constroops reserved their by a dexterous flank captured one gun i A general engagem is sweeping down all Heavy artillery firing ville road, where 6

rebel Hardee. Additional Partic FAYETTEVILLE, Ar ticulars of the raid ceived.' Our army w mountain top last Prairie Grove again The steamers Viole Nortrebe, Erie No. cargoes of grain and my were burned, also stores. The rebels boat at Fort Smith,

into our hands: al ions on the opposite al conflagration was Many deserters car that two regiments of home. Another reg Two regiments arms and started cavalry was sent in ing they joined the to show that the rel is completely disorga

> without the loss of From Gen. Burusid HEADQUARTERS AF A reconnoissance in morning, which will few days.
>
> It is believed her of Gen. Lee's army

Our troops are

complished a most

tion and gone up nation, however, The Rebeis Rebui pahannock Static Michigan Officer. New York, Jan. Herald states that i Col. Wyndham yeste rebuilding the bridg Station. He immediately or

lst Michigan Cava

from his regiment ascertain the fact. obey the order upo He was then direc he did, but conduct elicit from Col. Wyn ton, by whom Col. arrest. Col. Richin missed from the serv It has since been built the bridge at and that a train has down the road as

Col. Richmond had of he would have been struction of the brid Great Battle in Fighting---T NASHVILLE, Tenn. tered the rebels on t Creek. After heavy driven back. We killed and wounded a Our loss was 70 in k At daybreak on th with great fury. I to Hardee's. After

losses on both sides, miles. He soon ralli

our position.
The Federal loss
Brig. Gen. Still; Lie
Gen. Rosseau's staff

night he was four m occupied in the mor until 4 P. M., at w

MPLETE. LL RETREAT. PURSUIT. D WOUNDED. KSBURG. emy's Works

OUR POSSES-

COL. FOREST. nd Wounded. freesboro', 4th. in Chief: evening, I have

from the field of

on the west side e railroad bridge

ion is not known.
bush the pursuit

a the wounded in

ROSECRANS.

. Gen. Com'g. bree feet of wa-

and the river is

sboro'. He has driving the ene-

is Assistant Aded in the arm.

uring the storm. e repulsed. as cut to pieces

batteries. We

the 20th Ken-

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aughter exceeds sare in the high-

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n from General

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aptured 10 guns

been heard from

f 6000 men at-

day morning at from Lexington,

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ses, nearly 1000

guns. wounded. These is certain, howcs, Miss., 4th.

and the naval ena on the 31st. rebel batteries. ithin 30 miles of

nat the Grenada nkees have got

triment, except ubsisted off the tle in northern

em have been at ting up the buc-rders to sail and

out are scouring

very sea on the

m the Mediter-

five now under look along our

hs in the Maine s Wm. Chase,

eGuire, C, Nov. Irskine, G, Nov.

R. Daniels, H.

regiment, as re-

y 495. Compa-

re at Pensacola.

The earnings of

the past year

leaving \$12,272

er, Esq., former-

nt of the road re-elected to the

soldiers report-

W. York of the

.. Cleaveland of lericksburg, has

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in Arkansas so le., and twenty-

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entered the ser-

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a commissioned

e do not learn

bent, has been

whig of Satusta Bridge has for tolls. That or the last quar-

unteers. of the Bangor

S. GRANT. ommanding. The New York steamships now bama. Sixteen

The entire reb. oma in great dis-

in full retreat.
having raised the
between the left wounded on the field. Our loss was nine killed and but few wounded. Our forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt. mplete, I deemed ving during the until 4 o'clock. splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt splendid charge was made, led by Generals Blunt and Herron in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. The rebel cavalry rushed aboard some steamers and escaped to the other crossed the Cumberland river and cut off Nashreat was made to Our ammunition To-day was oc-ion, burying the

Headquarters, St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1862.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gens. Blunt and Herron moved over the Boston

tack.

The Time's despatch states that Stuart crossed to the Alexandria pike and drove the pickets into Fairf x Court House, when General Stoughton opened fire upon him with two companies of the 15th regiment, concealed in a piece of woods.—The rebels then retreated, and were hastened in their movement by another volley of marketers.

The States that Stuart crossed to Sunday morning last he surprised a camp of rebels, 350 strong, at that place, killing 30, wounding 17 and capturing 51 without the loss of a man. All their camp equipage was burned, and 80 horses and a large amount of arms captured.

(Signed)

J. H. Wright. their movement by another volley of musketry and a few shells thrown from a battery planted and a few shells thrown from a battery planted there for this special purpose. None of the Union soldiers were killed. The loss of the rebels is not positively known, but it is supposed that several were killed. Two horses were killed and two were killed. Two horses were killed and two with 158 men, who were ordered by him on a rebels espatured.

half. Col. Harlan's forces killed and wounded a number of rebels, losing two killed and three wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Pellis of Southwick's battery—since dead. The rebels retreated toward Bardstown, having lost several killed and wounded, and a captain and six privates captured. Morgan spent last night at Bardstown, and moved eastward, on the Springfield turnpike this morning.

were utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses and an important portion and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and escaped into dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses are utterly routed and mountain gorges. ield turnnike this morning.

Advance of Gen. Resecrans to Murfreesbore'

--The Enemy Driven Back.

Near Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 20. The army made a general advance vesterday, and pushed the rebels back seven or eight miles. Collins' brigade, of Gen. McCook's corps, had a sharp brush with the enemy just beyond Nolinsville. Cannonading took place for an hour, the enemy wasting considerable ammunition. Our troops reserved their fire until, advancing briskly by a dexterous flank movement, the 101st Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded.

A general Slaughter of the Rebels.

Naw York 4th. A special despatch from Murfreesboro, dated Friday, states that the rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday in their fierce attacks on our centre and right.

On Thursday Gen. Rosecrans ordered Beattey's brigade to cross Stone river on the left, which was accomplished.

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by a dexterous flank movement, the 101st Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded.

A general engagement is imminent. Our army is sweeping down all the roads to Murfreesboro'. Heavy artillery firing is now heard on the Nolinsville road, where Gen. McCook is engaging the rebel Hardee.

Additional Particulars of the Van Buren Fayerteville, Ark., Dec. 31. Additional particulars of the raid to Van Buren feulure of the raid to Van Buren have been recived.' Our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren surrey exterday, and would bivouac on the mountain top last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day.

The steamers Violet, Rose, Douglas, Frederick, Nortrebe, Erie No. 6, and Van Buren, with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army were burned, also a large amount of army stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry stores are successful two our hands; also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general econdagration was in progress when our forces left.

Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked their arms and started for home. A regiment of evalury was sent in pursuit, but instead of arreas and engineers under Colonel Jennis and General without the loss of a single lile.

Prom Gen. Burnside, when the rebels may of the variety of provisions on the after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked their arms and started for home. A regiment of evalury was sent in pursuit, but instead of arreas and destroyed our hospital building on Thursday. They are being strongly reinforded from the army with them are provided to the provided and destroyed our hospital building on Thursday. They are being strongly reinforded from the army the house of eval

nation, however, is not known.

The Rebels Rebuilding the Bridge at Rappahannock Station——Insubordination of a Michigan Officer Insubordination of

He immediately ordered Col. Richmond, of the following-

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renewed position was finally carried by storm.

diana; Col. Hill, 2d Ohio; Col. Chaffer, Acting Brig. General; Col. Farmer, 15th Kentucky; Col. Jones, 24th Ohio; Col. Cotton, 6th Ken-Okalona to Saltillo. Twenty-seven unles of this

A Bold and Successful Movement in Arkansas.

Fayerteville, Ark., Dec. 29. One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the army of the frontier. Saturday, Gen. Herron started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry for the other side of the Boston Mountains. Gen. Blunt left Cave Hill at the same time by another route. The columns, about 6000 strong, went in light marching order with six days' cooked rations, and marched 42 miles without stopping. Gen. Herron took two batteries without caissons. The artillery and baggage were drawn across the mountains by twelve horse teams.

At daylight yesterday morning the commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, where the cavalry and artillery, numbering 2000, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible.

Rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Springs. After a sharp skirmish they were put to flight, leaving seven killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was nine killed and but few wounded. Our forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a face of the commands are put for forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a face of the commands are put for forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a face of the commands are put forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a face of the commands are put forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a face of the commands are put forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a face of the cave of the stream of the commands and the force of the cave of the c

aboard some steamers and escaped to the other side of the river.

Two steamboats and over 100 prisoners, among them several officers and Gen. Hindman's express messenger, were captured.

A third boat was run ashore, which with those that took the rebels across the river, will be destroyed.

A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation, mules and horses were also seized. The full extent of the captures is not known.

Gen. Hindman is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling to engage us.

The Capture of Van Buren, Ark.

The Capture of Van Buren, Ark.

COLUMBITION, and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th ult. Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan then crossed from the Cumberland river and cut off Nash-ville and Guinesboro', and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th ult. Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan then crossed from Munfordsville on the 27th ult. Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan then crossed the Cumberland river and cut off Nash-ville and Guinesboro', and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th ult. Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan then crossed the Cumberland river and cut off Nash-ville and Guinesboro', and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th ult. Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan then crossed the Cumberland river and cut off Nash-ville and Guinesboro', and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 27th ult. Col. Hobson of the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan the 13th Kentucky drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen. Morgan the 13th Kentucky drove p

of our lieutenants of artillery.

Morgan fled before Col. Harlan to Bardstown Headquarters, St. Louis, Dec. 29, 1862.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Gens. Blunt and Herron moved over the Boston mountains on Saturday, and advanced without halting to Van Buren. They drove the enemy across the Arkansas river, killed and wounded few and took three steamboats, some camp equipage and 100 prisoners.

The march of 45 miles, with arms and service, over the mountains and through the deep mud of the valley, was a most gallant and arduous affair. (Signed)

S. R. Curtis, Maj. Gen.

Retrent of the Rebel General Stuart.

New York, Dec. 30. A special despatch from Washington states that last evening the rebel force were near Chantilly, six miles from Fairfax Court House. In passing Stoughton's forces last night, though covered by a wood and flying quickly, Stuart got a discharge of artillery and musketry. Six dead horses were found this morning, and tokens of the removal of the wounded. The 25 ambulances and wagons they removed were empty, and the 40 prisoners in their train were a motley crew of sutlers and soldiers.

Camby's fight at Dumfries was a very handsome one. With inferior numbers he repelled the attack.

The Time's despatch states that Stuart crossed rebels, 350 strong, at that place, killing 30, and tokens of the removal of the wounded. The 25 ambulances and wagons they removed were empty, and the 40 prisoners in their train were a motley crew of sutlers and soldiers.

Canby's fight at Dumfries was a very handsome one. With inferior numbers he repelled the attack.

The Time's despatch states that Stuart crossed

(Signed)

Major General Commanding.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2.

Ileadouarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 31.

A reconnoissance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed here that a considerable portion

It is believed here that a considerable portion of Gen. Lee's army has moved from its late position and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination, however, is not known.

and are at Christiana, nine miles south of Murfreesboro, on the railroad.

Fourth Despatch—Nashville, Tenn., 3d., Col. McKee is reported killed. Our loss of officers is nearly nearl

He immediately ordered Col. Richmond, of the last Michigan Cavalry, to take a picket 'detail from his regiment and make a reconnoissance to ascertain the fact. Col. Richmond refused to obey the order upon the ground of informality and the want of rations.

He was then directed to report in person, which he did, but conducted himself so insolently as to clicit from Col. Wyndham the epithet of 'coward.'' The facts were reported to Gen. Stoughton, by whom Col. Richmond was placed under arrest. Col. Richmond was placed under arrest. Col. Richmond was placed under and that a train has passed over it and proceeded down the road as far as Catlett's Station, If Col. Richmond had obeyed the order given him, he would have been able to prevent the re-construction of the bridge.

Great Battle is Tennesce-Three Day's Fighting—The Rebeis Defeated, Nasiville, Tenn., Jan. 2. Our forces encountered the rebels on the 30th ult., near Stewart's Creek. After heavy skirmishing the rebels were driven back. We captured 100 prisoners and killed and wounded a large number of the enemy. Our loss was 70 in killed and wounded.

At daybreak on the 31st the fight was renowed with great fury. McCook's corps was opposed to Hardey's After Agents and the content of the second of the Hardey's After Agents and the second of the same proposed to the Hardey's After Agents and the second of the same proposed to the Hardey's After Agents and the second of the same proposed to the Hardey's After Agents and the second of the same proposed to the Hardey's After Agents and the second of the same proposed the content of the second of the second

terly destroyed the Mobile & Ohio railroad from Okalona to Saltillo. Twenty-seven unites of this was done before the rebel raid into Holly Springs. Gen. Grant's forces have also destroyed the road from Coffeeville to Oxford.

The Rebels Again Defeated in Arkausas. Sr. Louis, 3d. Gen. Blunt telegraphs from Van Buren, Ark., 30th ult., that the rebels retrealed during the night towards Arkaldelphia, abandoning about sixty wounded rebels at Fort Smith, whom they left with instructions to take

care of themselves.

Gen. Blunt reports that Col. Phelps, whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with 1300 men, has driven the rebel forces, under Colonels Coffee and Stamvort, across the Arkansas river at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortificaions, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort

The rebel Creek and Choctaw Indians have expressed a desire to lay down their arms, and return to the allegiance of our government. From Gen. Burnside's Army---Movements of the Enemy on the Rappahannock.

turn to the allegiance of our government.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.—Movements of the Enemy on the Rappahanneck.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Falmouth, Va., 3d.

Last night it was ascertained that the enemy had strongly increased their river pickets for some distance above Falmouth. Our pickets feared that the night would cover some projected attempt to cross the river. Our nearest forces were immediately disposed so as to give the rebels a warm reception, but no attempt was made by them.

Mich. Cous.—\$41@ \$43; common \$17.@ \$19.

Veal Calves.—None.

Vea

foreign Aews.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Steamship Asia from Liverpool Dec. 20th and Queenstown Dec. 21st, arrived at New York

Cyrus W. Field arrived in the Asia. The day before sailing he attended a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company shareholders in Liverpool, at which a hopeful spirit was manifested with regard to the enterprise.

A letter from the Admiralty explains that the Captain of the American ship of war Tuscarora assured the Captain of the British steamer Loopard at Madeira, that the steamer Thistle was seized, everything being found in order on board

Russia, showing the necessity for peaceable intervention in America.

Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright had addressed their constituents at Birmingham, on American affairs. The former thought the south had a right to seeded and recommended recognition. The latter took a totally different view. He charged the South with the sole desire of perpetuating slavery, and eulogized the course of the North. He represented the affair of the Alabama as a violation of international law. He did not believe the revolt could succeed, and he had a

were killed. Two horses were killed and two rebels captured.

The last heard of Stuart was at 12 o'clock Sunday night, when he passed through Vienna, closeday night,

tion to America, and also that they entirely misunderstand its character.

The Moniteur adds that the New York Courier

Address of Gen. Banks at New Orleans.—
Gen. Banks has vigorously and wisely commenced the administration of affairs in the department of the Gulf. On the 24th of December he issued an address at New Orleans to which was appended the President's Proclamation of Emancipation.
Gen. Banks says:

In Wisslow, Dec. 25th, by Rev. A. B. Lunt, Andrew Warren to Helen Dowse.
In M. Vernon Jan. 1st, by D. H. Thing, Esq., Alonzo F. Chesley to S. Arvilla Clough.
In Wayne, Rezeklah Durphy of Livermore, to Harriet E. Farnham.
In Portland, Thomas H. Weston to Caroline E. Pope.
In Bangor, Oliver P. Pillsbury, Esq., of Louisville, Ky, to Vesta E. Catter; Hoa. Nosh Woods of Gardiner, to Mrs. Fanniery.
In South Berwick, John Jackson of Salem, Mass., to Sarah Emery. "It is manifest that the changes suggested by

the proclamation do not take place at any precise period. Slaves are advised to remain upon the plantations until their privileges are definitely es-tablished, resting assured that whatever benefits plantations until their privileges are definitely established, resting assured that whatever benefits the government intended will be secured them. Gen. Banks also instructs the officers to secure the strictest discipline in camps. Attention is also called to the act of Congress forbidding the return of slaves by the army. The war is not waged for the overthrow of slavery, but to restore the Constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States. If slavery is to be preserved, war must cease, and the former constitutional relations again be established, for no military man in the event of the continuation of the war, will counsel the preservation of slavery. Success of local interest narrows the destiny of a people, and is followed by secession, poverty and degradation. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born. Gen. Banks concludes thus: "Let us full-fill the condition of this great tried and Maria A. Newell, aged 10 months. In Waterville, Jan. 21, Mrs. Evelina B. Lancaster, aged 55 years.

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In West Waterville, Jan. 21, Mrs. Evelina B. Lancaster, aged 55 years.

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In West Waterville, Jan. 21, Mrs. Evelina B. Lancaster, aged 50 years B. In West Waterville, Jan. 21, Mrs. Evelina B. Lancaster, aged 50 years B. In West Waterville, Jan. 2 orn. Gen. Banks concludes thus : "Let us fulfill the condition of this great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves, and strength enough to stand against the world united."

COTTON. The New York World's correspondent with Gen. Grant's army, written from Holly Springs, Miss., 12th inst., has the following in relation to the cotton trade in the Southwest: "The rush of cotton speculators to this region is unabated, and yet somehow they all find something to do. The government has instructed the The Surplus on the 1st day of December, 1862, commanders in the field to afford facilities for the purchase and shipment of cotton when consistent with public safety. The producers get the benefit of the competition. Prices are raging from forty to forty-five cents. The government is charging sixteen dollars a bale, or four cents a pound, for transportation by rail to Columbus, has all it can do even at these rates. There is even in Tenpessee, where we have been for months as the constant of the constant pound. The columbus is the columbus of transmission, (estimated.)

Amount of cash in Continental Bank, N. Y.,
Amount of unincumbered real estate, No. 4 Wall st.,
Amount of United States Stocks and Treasury notes,
market value,
Amount of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent, market
value,
121,035 02
232,000 00
10,400 00

has all it can do even at these rates. There is even in Tennessee, where we have been for months, a steady stream coming in. The quantity on hand is larger than generally supposed, though the crop of the next year will be rather light.

"The cotton-burning is directly opposed to the wishes of the people, and is the cause of a wonderful prejudice against the Richmond government. We have yet to see one person who justifies or excuses the destruction of the cotton. In no case is it done by the owner, but generally by the poor envious whites, under orders of the military authority. It is beginning to be understood that cotton is of value now, and all means are than the cotton is of value now, and all means are the poor envious whites, under orders of the military authority. It is beginning to be understood that cotton is of value now, and all means are being taken to secrete and save it. It is a common saying, "as good as the cotton."

Amount of all other investments, Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office, Navigation risks, &c., Interest accrued, (estimated,)

three regiments of colored troops and 150 heavy artillery in the department of Louisiana, raised artillery in the department of Louisiana, raised by Gen. Butler. They are in active service, and one of their officers writes home as follows, as we learn by the Albany Journal:

(Yv) would be surprised at the progress the

"You would be surprised at the progress the blacks make in drill and in all the duties of solblacks make in drill and in all the duties of soldiers. I find them better disposed to learn, and more orderly, both in their persons and quarters, than the whites. Their fighting qualities have not yet been tested on a large scale, but I am satisfied that, knowing as they do that they will receive no quarter at the hands of the rebels, they will fight to the death. As an old democrat. I will fight to the death. As an old democrat, 1

At daybreak on the Blatch of gipt was renowed with great fury. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with beauty losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with pearsy losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with pearsy losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with beauty losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with pearsy losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with pearsy losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with pearsy losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentate fighting with pearsy losses on both sides, Gen. McCook's corps was opposed to Harder's Affer despentation with as any that can be got."

Security flower of the mail corps was opposed to the morning of the way of the way of the way of the morning of the way o

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.					
Flour,	\$7 50 to	9 50		\$5 00 to	6 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 to	1 05	Clear Salt Pork.	9 00 to 1	0 00
Rye Meal,	1 00 to	0 00	Mutton,	6 to	10
Wheat,	1 62 to	2 00		8 to	10
Rye,	85 to	90	Chickens,	7 to	- 8
Corn,	1 00 to	1 05		7 to	10
Barley,		90	Clover seed,	10 to	14
Beans.	2 25 to	275		2 50 to	2 75
Oats,	48 to	50	Red Top,	75 to	80
Potatoes,	40 to	45	Hay,	8 00 to 1	0 00
Dried Apples	, 6 to	8	Lime.	75 to	85
Cooking "	25 to		Fleece Wool,	50 to	57
Winter 44	40 to	50	Pulled Wool,	52 to	55
Butters	18 to	20	Sheep Skins,	1 00 to	1 25
Cheese	10 to	11	Hides,	6è to	7
Eggs,	15 to	18	Calf Skins,	11 to	11
Lard,	12 to	13		75 to	1 25

BRIGHTON MARKET ... Jan. 1. At market, 750 Beeses, 340 Stores, 1300 Sheep and Lambund 200 Swine.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra \$6,75; first quality \$6,50; second do., \$6,00; third do. \$5,00.

Morking Oxen—None.

Mich Couss—\$41 @ \$43; common \$17 @ \$19.

BOSTON MARKET Jan. 3. Flour—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$6,00 @ \$0,25 for Western superfine; \$6,50 @ \$6,62 for common extras; \$6,76 @ \$7,25 for medium do.; and \$7,75 \$9,50 for good and choice brands, including favorite St.

Louis
Conx—Western mixed, 80 @ 87c, per bushel.
Oars—Western and Canada, 63 @ 65c \$\psi\$ bushel.
RYE—\$1c \$\psi\$ bushel.
HAT—Sales of Eastern at \$15\ @ \$16.
Wool—Fleece and pulled Wool. 68 @ 65c \$\psi\$ fb.

sequently the effects cease.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's stay will be for a very limited period.

4tf

The Moniteur says that some journals exaggerate the tendency of France when offering media-

des Utats Unis of Nov. 29th demonstrates that the overtures of France are disinterested and opportune and careful of the rights and susceptibilities of the belligerents.

In Augusta, Jan. 1st, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Nathaniel N. Fish to Tamson L. Williamson, both of A. In Waterville, Dec 31st, by Rev. Mr. Pepper, James T. Kittige of Milo, to Mary L. Bisbee of W.; Jan. 1, by the same, Capt. John Drummond of Bath, to Jane E. Elden of W. In Wisslow, Dec. 25th, by Rev. A. B. Laut, Andrew Warren to Helen Dowse.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, on the Estate of EBENEZER SHAW, late of CHINA,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to December 22, 1862.

36 EBEN N. SHAW.

will fight to the death. As an old democrat, I felt a little repugnance at having anything to do with negroes, but having got fairly over that, am in the work. They are just as good tools to crush rebellion with as any that can be got."

State of New York,

CHY AND COUNTY OF NSW YORK, SS.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President, and JOHN McGEE, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officer shereof.

(Signed) CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. (Signed) JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 30th day of December.

DISEASED EYES, HEALTH, SIGHT, DIM A JUST TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

MRS. M. G. BROWN,

Of 410 Arch Street, Philadelphia,
METAPHYSICAL STUDENT,
PROFESSOR ON THE EYE AND EAR,
In connection with the whole Human Body

AND PROPRIETOR OF
POOR RICHARD'S EAR AND EYE WATER,
At the Dwelling House of Mr. ALDEN W.
PHILBROOK, No. 30 Grove Street,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

L. Falenda B. Kilzore, give from my head this cartiflactor.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

I, Falenda B. Kilgore, give from my hand this certificate. I are been quite deaft in my right car for the past treesfy-severy years, my left ear gave me great trouble by a constant distance of green and yellow matter for the same share of time. The oldow was very offensive. My husband and I employed nite different physicians. We paid large sums of money. I have been quite deaft in my right car for the past treesfy-severy wears. My left ear gave my severy my left ear gave my severy my left ear gave my severy flowers. My husband and I employed nite different physicians. We paid large sums of money. I have been quite deaft in my right car dear the past treesfy and the conclusion in new could be helped. Last week I was an advertisement in the paper of great cares performed by Mrs. M. O. Brown. My nunband and i went to see her and I at once went to serve the trueth, and in 24 hours from her first treesfy and the conclusion in new could be helped. Last week I was a clear water without any door whatever. My eyes, which were weak and diseased, are getting clear and strong. I feet so grateful for my uncapected deliverance, I commend Mrs. M. O. Brown. So the may suffer as I have done.

Oldtown, Dec. 11, 1862.

To the Public: It is well known to those of the citizens of provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in the provident of the past seven years, and on Friday last, the Shi in t

A REMARKABLE CURE IN BANGOR. AMERICAN PEOPLE,

Special Patients of the American ship of war Tusecarors assured the Captain of the British steamer Loop and at Madeira, that the steamer Thistle was seized, everything being found in order on board of her, and she was allowed to proceed. The Tusecarors overhauled and examined the papers and earge of the British steamer Columbin from Fayal to Nassau. She was found all right.

The Tascarora is on the lookout for others.

The Tuses in an editorial on peace prospects in America, congratulates the North on the better spirits it displays towards the South, and says from the liberality shown by a portion of the people towards relieving the Luncashire distress, it is willing to believe that a clearer perception of the honorable part England has played during the war now prevails.

There was a vague rumor that France intends soon to despatch another note to England and Rossed them was a vague rumor that France intends soon to despatch another note to England and Rossed them was a vague rumor that France intends soon to despatch another note to England and Rossed them contained and expectation of the broaders, when caused by a found stored, popping and the necessity for peaceable intervention in America.

Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright had addressed

Mr. Scholefield and Mr. Bright had addressed

America, coards and the Captain of the Rossed and the Captain of the Rossed and the cause of Propagate the size of the time and the size of the large framework and the size of the large framework and the last of the Ross and the was allowed to proposed.

A card to the Early Mr. Acard to the top Long and the Paylon of the South, and a large peace people walking on the Vital Flaints and the restore the was a vague of the British steamer columbin from the last of the two people to the size of the time and the size of the river, which is the could never do before. Size the size of the river, which is the could never do before. Size the size of the river, which is the could never do before. Size the size of the river, which is the car

Every kind of diseased and weak eyes, also Catarrh, with all kindred diseases treated and a cure warranted. Charges moderate.

MRS. M. G. BROWN,

Mrs. B. treats the cause of disease and the cause only, consequently the effects cause.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE PILES, the very case where it has been used for that distressing complaint. The following gentlemen, residents of Augusta, are referred to as youchers that this is no idle boast, but simply the morest truth, to which their own experience bears ample testimony.

MAINE.

Main



TO BREEDERS OF HO

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

Landing in Alna. 9. The back lot, so called, situated in Whitetield and Jefferson, comprising 500 acres, more or less, of timber
and wood land. 10. One lot situated in Bristol, near Pemaquid
Falls, consisting of 5 acres of land and half of a mill privilege.
Sales of the above property will be made in lots to suit purchasers. The sale will be adjourned from day to day until the
property is disposed of. Terms of payment made known at
time and place of sale.

Paties of LIDDEN.
Pittston, Dec. 16, 1862.

Wintrop, Doc. 20, 1862.

F. H. ScINTER, S. D. NORCROSS.

WINTERSON, S. D. NORCROSS.

WINTERSON, THE STATES AND THE STATES AND

ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Court of Probate, held

Al Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1862.

LUCY G. BAKER, widow of Moses Baker, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

WENDENBURG,

Having removed to

No. 1 North's Block, 3 doors South of the Pest Office.

Respectfully invites his former customers and the public to favor him with a call. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Strings, Drums of all sizes, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Strings, Drums of all sizes, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Confectionery, &c.

> THE STOVE AND TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT OF M. G. BROOKS, (Successor of E. D. Norgaoss,)

When all other efforts have failed.

DANIEL H. CHURCH, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennetwo, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to December 8, 1862.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred to the control of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, ABD IN NO OTHER WAY.

Read a letter which I will send you if you will send me a post-paid envelope bearing your address. Direct to EDWARD H. TRAVER, Lock Box, Boston Mass.

BOWARD H. TRAVER, Lock Box, Boston Mass.

PURE BLOOD DEVONS

At International Exhibition, London.
JULY 11th, 1862.

DURYEAS'

Was the only "preparation for food from Indian vorm" that received a medial and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all preminent manufacturers of "Corm extarch" and "therpard Corn and Flour" of this and other countries notwithstanding.

The seventh of the state of the sta

MENNEBEC & PORTLAND
RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1802, Passenger Trains
will leave as follows:

Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston and Lowell, at 10,45
A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Bailroad
for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Parmington.

Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at 1,00 P. M., connecting with the Androscoggin Bailroad at Brunswick for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington; and at Augusta
with the Somerste and Kennebec Road for Parnham, Pittsfield,
Newport and Bangor.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec &
Bangor and stations on the Penobscot & Kennebec Roads. For
Bangor and stations on the Penobscot & Kennebec Road, passengers will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

STAGE CONNECTIONS. STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath daily, at 3 P. M., for Wiscasset, Damaristota, Waldoboro', Warren, Rockland and Thomaston.

Stages leave Augusta for Belfast, at 4 P. M. or on arrival of
train from Portland.

President—John L. Cutler, Augusta.

Directors:
Bamuel Conv, Augusta,
George W. Stanley, Augusta,
Barius Alden, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

EXCELSIOR

and Sofa Backs and Seats. ringe backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and for

Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reasonable Terms. AGENTS WANTED EV. RYWHERE.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, &c.

The undersigned, late of the State of Maine, offers his services or the prosecution of claims for recovery of Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay,

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN.

DIANOS. One splendid 7 Octave full round ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO,

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, Pictures, Oval or Square Picture Frames can find them at our establishment.

DR. HARRIS,

Formerly of Boston, and more recently of Waterville, would inform the citizens of Augusta that he has taken rooms on the Corner of Water and Bridge Streets, over NASON, HAMLEN & CO.'S STORE, where, in the course of four weeks, he will attend to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches. He is prepared to set teeth on Vulcanized Bubber, which is highly recommended. He also extracts front teeth and inserts germanent ones on plate, the same day, thus saving the aunoyance of going without teeth from six months to a year, which is the usual practice. All work done by him warranted.

Augusta, Nov. 17, 1862.

D. WHITING, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Terms \$1.00 per day. Stable connected with the House. Bath, Feb. 13, 1862.

Augusta, Oct. 6, 1862. AGOOD BLACKSMITH WANTED. To hire the well known Stone Blacksmith Shop on Main St., in Winthrop Village. This Shop is well located, and with a good tenant, commands a large share of public patronage.

Possession given immediately. Apply to

F. E. WEBB.

Winthrop, Nov. 3, 1862.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.



North. He represented the affair of the Alabam as a violation of international law. He did not believe the revolt could succeed, and he had a vision that the whole continent of America would become the home of the oppressed of every cline. The Times has a disparaging article upon Gen. Halleck's official report and disputes its veracity.

The Daily News dilates with great satisfaction on the proceedings of the New York Chamber of Commerce with regard to the Lancashire sufferers. It will strepten the spine. It will strept the movement is a proof not only of the goad genuine sympathy for their suffering kinsmen, but of the goad feeling towards the Queen and country at large, and believes that this sympathy will be a new bond of Union. The steamship Hammonia, from Southampton to-day, takes out 40,000 stand of arms for New York.

France.

It is rumored in Paris that as soon as the French obtain any decisive success in Mexico, the Emperor will order home the troops.

The Maintenancia, France.

It is rumored in Paris that as soon as the French obtain any decisive success in Mexico, the Emperor will order home the troops.

The Moniteur says that some journals exagger.

The Moniteur says that some journals exagger at the tendency of France when offering media-

He also continues to keep for sale his celebrated COUGH CANDY. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

Has removed to DARBY HALL BLOCK. A large assortment constantly on hand of Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron Sinks, Pumps, Bath-HOWARD A TOWNSEND, late of Rome,
in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to aid estate are requested to make immediate payment to December 22, 1862 3 REUEL TOWNSEND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of SIMON FROST, late of Littersfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said doceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to December 22, 1862.

3* WILLIAM H. FROST.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred Hemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Marline, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail property.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.

Augusta, Nov. 15, 1862. MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

A UGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the community that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and are still manufacturing a very nice article of

Carriage backs and Cushions, for Studing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, and various other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolaters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mattress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the Factory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per fb.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington, D. C.
References—Hon. H. Hamlen, Vice President; How. I.
Washingun, Governor of Maine; Editor of Farmer, &c. 40

. W. VOSE, Manufacturer, for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN, AT WELLS' FURNITURE STORE. Also one Second Hand Piano.

Any one in want of

AUGUSTA, MAINE 143 State street, opposite Dr. Hill's. Augusta, Dec. 1, 1862.

J. B. FILLEBROWN, WINTHROP, . . . MAINE.

Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charier has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hasard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the smount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

Tr Applications for Tinsurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, Secty. Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge

The following is one of a rumber of testimontals which might be given of the value of this article:

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet.

Bev. H. WHTCHER, Augusta."

E. C. COOMBS & CO.

Augusta, Dec. 23, 1861.

1y2

Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, or any other just cains against the Government.

A residence of 15 years at Washington and an extensive acquaintance throughout the Departments, afford the subscriber peculiar neclitities for a successful prosecution of whate we business may be entrusted to him.

No fee will be charged where nothing is recovered. In other cases the charge will be reasonable.

First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me. Office Hours, At Augusta, for 2 to 3 P. M. At Hallowell, from 10 to 11 A. M. 16

386 Washington Street, Bath, Maine.

NOW in "tore and for sale low for each.

10,000 Bushels prime Corn.

500 Burrels XX Michigan Flour.

300 "Cholee XX "St. Louis."

300 " " XX Michigan.

300 " " XX Michigan.

400 Tons White and Bed Ash Coal.

PARROTT & BBADBURY.

Augusta, Oct. 6, 1862.

Let us speak low; the Infant is asleep; The frosty hills grow sharp; the day is near, And Phospher with its taper comes to peep Into the cradle of the new-born year; Hush! the infant is asieep— Monarch of the Day and Night; Whisper—yet it is not light, The infant is asleep.

Those arms shall crush great scrpents ere to-morrow;
His closed eye shall wake to laugh and weep;
His lips shall curl with mirth and writhe with sorrow,
And charm up Truth and Beauth from the deep;
Boftly—softly—let us keep
Our vigils; visions cross his rest;
Prophetic pulses stir his breast,
Although he be asleep.

Now, Life and Death, arm'd in his presence wait; Oenii with lamps are standing at the door;
Oh! he shall sing sweet sougs; he shall relate
Wonder, and glory, and hopes untold before
Blurmur melodues that may creep
Into his ears, of old sublime;
Let the youngest born of Time
Hear music in his sleep,

Quickly he shall wake : the East is bright, And the hot glow of the unris in sun
Hath kissed his brow with promise of its light;
His check is red with victory to be won.
Quickly shall our king awake,
Strong as g ants, and arise;
Sager than the old and wise
The infant shall awake.

His childhood shall be froward, wild and thwart; His gladness fiful, and his anger blind;
lut kinder spirits shall o'ertake his heart—
Sweet tears and golden moments, bland and kind!
He shall give delight and take,
Charm, enchant, dismay and soothe;
Raise the dead, and touch with youth;
Oh! sing that he may wake!

Where is the sword to gird upon his thigh? Where is his armor, and his laurel crown? For he shall be a conqueror ere he die, And win him kingdoms wider than his own; Like the carthquake he shall shake Like the earthquake ne snan source Cities down, and waste like fire; Then build them stronger, pile them higher.

In the dark spheres of his unclosed eyes
The sheeted lightnings lie, and clouded stars,
That shall glance softly, as in summer skies,
Or stream o'er thirsty deserts, winged with wars;
For in the pauses of dreat hours
He shall fling his armor off, And like a reveller sing and laugh,
And dance in ladies' bowers.

Oftimes in his midsummer he shall turn
To look on the dread bloom with weeping eyes;
O'er ashes of frail beauty stand and mourn,
And kiss the brier of stricken Hope with sighs.
Ofttimes, like light of ouward seas,
He shall hall great days to come.
Or hear the first dread note of doom,
Like torrents on the breeze.

His manhood shall be blissful and sublime,
With stormy sorrows, and screnest pleasures,
And his crowned age upon the top of Time
Shall throne him great in glories, rich in treasures.
The sun is up; the day is breaking; The sun is up; the day is ordar sing ye sweetly; draw nearer; Immortal be the new-born year, And blessed be its waking.

Our Story-Teller.

Thurston Dow and Charity Moss. THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

"Well, make the best of it, this life's a miser able sort of humbug, anyhow!'.
Thurston Dow threw down his newspaper with

n yawn as he made this laconic and comprehensi-ble statement; then he settled back in his cushioned easy chair, and looked out of the window with a kind of half-satisfied, half-dissatisfied gaze. North, south, east, west-to the utmost point which his gaze could sweep, lay the fair and goodly lands of his possession—green orchards with ripening fruits, which hung thick upon the boughs like large goblets of emerald—pastures whose rich loam was stitched thick with dark, waving grasses, fields of wheat and rye, whose gleaming locks of silver and gold were shaken to and fro in the soft summer wind; and all these were dim-pled with homely, ample farm houses, and brown parns; and these were occupied by the tenants of Thurston Dow; for Aaron, his great grandfather, had purchased the lind for five miles around his old graystone English homestead, near Rockland, when Massochusutts was a colony; and the estate had descended to his heirs, undisputed and undi-minished, for not one of the Dows had sold a rood of the land which had now been in their posses-

The present owner of the property, with whom we have chiefly to do, came into its possession on his twenty-second birth day, just after he had graduated at college; and he had held it for four years. The estate had been left him by his uncle Richard, an eccentric old bachelor. It had been supposed that an older nepnew, who was now residing at the West, would be the heir of Richard Dow. The last mentioned nephew lived with his uncle from boyhood, but he had mortally offended him by marrying in opposition in the will.

Thurston Dow had seen his uncle but a few times in his life, for the two brothers of Richard Dow always felt they had not been fairly dealt with in the settlement of their father's estate and a coldness had always existed betwirt them. The elder brother, who was a shrewd busines

man, had managed to get all the Rockland pro-perty into his own hands, while some mining lands t the West had fallen to the share of one of the brothers, and some lands in the East Indies to Thurston's father, who removed there soon after his marriage. The property in the Tropics had never proved very productive or available property, and when Thurston's life had slipped across its fourteenth birthday, he was sent back to

His mother died before his remembrance, and he was not twenty-one when his father slept on one of the tropical islands, in the still shadows of the palm tree-and being indolent and studious, with no taste for business, left his son only a few thousands with which to commence life.

But a year later the young man was summon-ed, suddenly, to the funeral of his uncle, and learned there, to his unspeakable surprise, that he was appointed sole heir to the Rockland es tates, with the solitary condition that he should pass his summers at the old homestead. Thurston Dow's character combined a

many strong antitheses-he was studious and dolent, selfish and impulsively generous, quickly stirred to passion, but generally goodnatured, with unusual social gifts and graces, easy, most indulgent to his dependents—a favorite with all classes of men and women; changeable, susceptible, easily influenced by every wind, and yet with a latent force of will which wrote its strong lines about his mouth, and flashed sometimes through the tones of his voice, and bore its subtle mony in the very carriage of his head.

As he sat in the window that summer after

noon, in his crimson dressing-gown, and flowered slippers, Thurston Dow looked very much what he was—the owner of the Rockland estate. You would have known, at the first glance that the esthetic element was predominant in him, consti-tutionally and by cultivation.

He was neither tall nor short, with supple compact limbs, and rapid, graceful movements His features were bold and thin, suiting his fig ure, the complexion colorless, and yet a clean healthful olive, the eyes of a light hazel, but full of disturbances of light and shadow, and a mout large and sharply cut, sensitive and susceptible but no indolence and luxury of life could eras the lines written there by a character of innate

force and strength.

It was late in the afternoon, and soft, mellov and thoughtful, the sunshine lay over the land, and as the gaze of Thurston Dow dwelt upon it, his expressions of indifference and dissatis

were disputed by one softer and graver. At last he rose up and walked rapidly acros his library, and the deeper and better part of hi

nature stirred itself and woke up. His life, his selfish, aimless, sensuous life

fronted him in its true figure.
"What am I living for?" he muttered to himself. "Here I have health, youth, riches, educa

tion, everything that the heart of man desires and yet, confound it! I sometimes feel as though I were an unlucky dog anyhow.

The best part of me is getting drowsier every day, and I've no purpose in life to stir me up

action, or to make me anything but the luxurious, idle dog that I am !

One day, here, goes over my head just like another, cut after the same pattern—boating, riding, hunting, eating and sleeping—a most delicious sort of life for a human animal, if the soul ad only been left out of it. Then, it's only varied in the city with a little

sharper spice of pleasure—dissipation is the better word; races and clubs, parties, theatres operas-that's a condensed history of your life, Mr. Thurston Dow.

It will be pleasant to look back upon when

you are an old man. But what can a fellow do can one that's afflicted with chronic laziness and has the interest of a couple of hundred thousand dollars to spend annually. Sometimes I think this is a curse to me, and that I should be and not an acre of land on the round earth. But if a man is born with a silver spoon in his south, he must take his fate resignedly; and if

and though in a crowd it might not have attract-ed you, still, it was one of those faces that always surprise and stimulate you the more you study it. And this still, sweet face, coming after that the room, and then she came and stood still be-

only one which touched the heart of Thurston Dow.

He had seen it but a few times; still he was an acute analyzer of character, and the voice, the words, the movements, had corroborated the face. Charity Moss was the only daughter of the clergyman of the North Presbyterian church, at Rockland. The young man had met her at her father's house when he returned the call of his pastor: and he had been stimulated and impressed on that first interview.

Charity Moss was utterly unlike any woman he had ever met—so delicately organized, so slight of form, so fair of face, that one might almost fear she was fragile, if it had not been for the small, bright carnations that bloom in her cheek,

fear she was fragile, if it had not been for the small, bright carnations that bloom in her cheek, and set there their own signal of perfect health.

She was older than she appeared, for she had just seen her twenty-third birthday when Thurston met her. She puzzled him exceedingly at first, the quiet little lady. He knew all the marks of high breeding and social cultivation, but, somehow, the whole manner of Charity Moss seemed the unfolding of some inward graciousness of soul, and all her movements kept time to some harmony of spirit. Her father did not present himself until his guest had been seated some minutes, yet the girl was by no means fluttered or embarrassed by the presence of the gentleman. There was a strange mingling of repose and simplicity about her. The eyes of a deep gray, which was always melting into all varieties of dark brown, looked up at him with a quiet earnestness and sincerity which fairly puzzled him.

an infant's.

The talk of the young people went right and left, glancing first as was proper and introductory, on the weather, and the town, and the parish; and when the minister entered, with a statement that excused his tardiness, that he was just finishing his Wedensite resistance. ing his Wednesday o ening lecture, his guest and his daughter were discussing the carrying away of the old turnpike bridge and the saw-mill, an ed—and yet he loved Charity Moss ten times bet-

fashionable, high-bred acquaintances who would have made this avowal, and she did it with the same simplicity that she would have said, "I was occupied with my music or my French."

The cake, however did credit to Dorothy, and she courage so as to speak to me; and it may be that some day I shall be more worthy to ask you the question which I have to-night." Something like a shadow came over the shining face; it bent on him a long, wistful, yearning

man to himself, as he left the parsonage.

And when Thurston Dow said a thing he meant some marble head out of a brown cloud. it; he did know more of Charity Moss.

So Thurs
For the next two months he found frequent exwas gone.

his conservatory. dozen short walks together; yet I think the cler-gyman's daughter puzzled the rich man of Rock-llim who readeth the heart of man, and under-

manner.

Still, every time he met her it seemed that his whole nature was stirred and expanded by some matches, remembering having hastily placed some several weeks before in one of the compart-

cultivation and acuteness, had the "blind eye" which did not see this; but this was what Paul

daughter was fond of his society, but beyond the simple rights and courtesies of a friend, he was dated two days before his death; and this will ed of nothing. The bright carnations sat in her cheeks when he came—they had not dimmed or deepened when he left.

But that day walking to and fro in the fading lights of his library, there came over the soul of Thurston Dow a faint and vague suggestion of ses to this instrument—one was that of Thurston Dow a faint and vague suggestion of what a true, absorbing, self-sacrificing affection was; and he thought of Charity in her simplicity and gravity, her girlishness and purity; and he said to himself, "She's just the woman that I want. She will wake up the best noblest part of me into life and action. I love her childlike simplicity, her womanly dignity. Altogether, she is a sweet, dainty, noble-hearted little creature, whose years presence makes the air fresher and stronger.

Ses to this instrument—one was that of Richard Dow's lawyer, and the other his steward.

And the young man remembered that the law-yer had been thrown by his horse, and suddenly killed, three days after his uncle's funeral—and that a week subsequent to this latter casualty, the steward had been suddenly stricken down by an attack of paralysis, which had totally eclipsed his reason.

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The astral light was just lighted in the small the small flame he carried could catch it, and in parsonage parlor; and the whole room lay in a solitary moment wrap it up in its flaming life kind of haze of moonlight, while through the and drop it in blackened dust on his hands. open windows came bursts of sweet, subtle fra-grances from the yellow lips of the honeysuckles Rockland lands was better than his cousin's, for

lunged in dreams, when his hostess entered the his pride revolted somewhat at the thought of room, with her light step, and her face with its being called a poor man, when he had been so its sweet smile, touched on gravity, shining belong accounted a rich one; and, though he had twixt its folds of hair—shadows of brown with lighter gold.

"Excuse me for detaining you, Mr. Dow," said thought of going out into the struggle of life, and

side him, a real little household divinity, with a that her sweet, shining face, as he had last seen natural love and skill for house-work.

searcely lifted my finger to do a thing, and hated work as profoundly as the finest lady that ever dawdled over a bit of cambric embroidery.

—and there was the look of a man settled, resolved, past all hope of change in his face. "But though I was but sixteen then, I was old Three months had passed, and the year was in

"What an eloquent treatise you could write on

pluck and poverty usually walk hand in hand, why, I have no desire to win the former by intimate acquaintance with the latter.

Still, I want to be more of a man than 1 am—

your theory, as I am sure any man would be. I

mate acquaintance with the latter.

Still, I want to be more of a man than I am—not to squander away my youth after this fashion. I want to have some work and aim—I should really like to do some greater good than putting my name to a score of subscription lists for missionaries and meeting-houses and ragged children and reform societies. Look it straight in the face, it's a fearfully hollow, unsatisfactory sort of life you're leading, my friend! I believe I'd better get married. That'll at least give me an object to live for."

And then walking up and down the room, while the light of the summer day faded unheeded about him, Thurston Dow thought of all the women of his acquaintance—beautiful, high-born, graceful, fascinating, they passed before him; but the noblest instincts of the man turned away from them all; and at last a fair, pale face, its oval outline broken by shadowy bands of hair, half brown and half gold, stood before him; the face shone—not so much with its smiles, as by some light beyond, that seemed to suffuse and fill it; and though in a crowd it might not have attracted by you, still, it was one of those faces that always surprise and stimulate you the more you study.

"Not a bit of it. You have converted me to your theory, as I am sure any man would be. I am going to give you, now, the strongest possible proof of it. I came here to-night with that settled purpose, and if I perform it abruptly, it is because I honor you too much to believe that a lover's flatteries would weigh any thing with you, all there would weigh any thing with you, all

it. And this still, sweet face, coming after that vision of brilliant and beautiful women, was the only one which touched the heart of Thurston Dow.

dark brown, looked up at him with a quiet earnestness and sincerity which fairly puzzled him. She was thoroughly calm, self-poised, yet he could not detect the slightest tinge of vanity about the girl.

There was a little shade of gravity, such as frequently accompanies much thoughtfulness, on the sweet face; and yet on occasion, it would bloom out into sweet, running smiles, that made the mouth, not small, but feminine, seem almost like proud of.

'Do not think me insensible to these things, and in the lead love without religion, is, in the end, failure.

'I am grateful for the honor your choice does me; and I know how immeasurably far I am your inferior in social and intellectual cultivation, to say nothing of those ihings which the worlder and values; therefore, I am filled with wonder and humility at an offer which any woman might be proud of.

'Do not think me insensible to these things,

mouth, not small, but feminine, seem almost like because I make the others of chiefest value. You

of the old turnpike bridge and the saw-mill, an ed—and yet he loved Charlty Moss ten times bettered which had somewhat stirred the sluggish pulse of Rockland social life.

Parson Moss was a stately, urbane gentleman of the old school—social and sympathetic, the natural fire and vigor of his character a little mellowed by the fifty years which had gone over it.

"To is would be an equally true proposition—I am not a good enough woman to be your wife, because I could not resist your influence over me, the saw-mill, an ed—and yet he loved Charlty Moss ten times better than he ever had done before; and all these feelings struggled in his tones, as he said:

"So I am to understand that you mean I am not good enough to be your husband?"

"To is would be an equally true proposition—I am not a good enough woman to be your wife, because I could not resist your influence over me,

"Charity," said the clergyman, turning sudden- where it would do me harm.

"Charity," said the clergyman, turning suddenly to his daughter, in some slight pause of his conversation with his guest, "won't you bring us some cake and marmalade?"

She rose up quietly, but a little smile just flashed out of the sweet gravity of her face—"I'm not responsible for the cake this time, as I had all the fine things to iron this morning, the baking fell on Dorothy."

Then, Thurston Dow rose up and said:
"Will you let me take your hands a moment, Charity?"

She placed her two small fluttering hands in his.
"I thank you for what you have said to me this night—for every word of it, Charity Moss—"his better nature triumphing over anger and wounded vanity: "I shall not love that woman the less, fashionable, high-bred acquaintances who would

and the parson laughingly assured his daughter that her training had not been bestowed in vain.

"I will know more of that girl," said the young been," consenting with a half "might be," as the shining face leaned out of its shadowy hair like

So Thurston Dow looked on it a moment, and For the next two months he found frequent excuses to call at the parsonage—now to carry the young lady a volume of poems, and now some early fruits from his grounds, or rare flowers from his conservatory.

Was gone.

That night he walked up and down his library until after midnight, with those rapid nervous strides which usually accompany a stirred, agitated mood. What went on in the young man's Twice he took her to ride, and they had half a soul, what new aims and purposes were roused

gyman's daughter puzzled the rien man of Rock land just as much as she did the first.

She met him always with the same sweet smile flashing out from the pale gravity of her face, with the same mingled simplicity and dignity of a draught of air caught the light, and extinguishable draught of air caught the light, and extinguishable draught of air caught in the darkness for

Charity Moss had never been in a city but twice in her life. Newport and Saratoga were words as void and unsuggestive to her as Egyptian hieroglyphics, but she had read much, and studied wide and deep for a girl of her years, and the soil of her mind was rich and bore good fruit.

But one flower blossomed in her heart, which shed a sweet and subtle influence through her whole life. Alas! Thurston Dow, with all his cultivation and acuteness, had the "blind eve"

which did not see this; but this was what Paul the Apostle meant when he wrote to the Corinthians—"The greatest of these is Charity."

Thurston Dow knew that the clergyman's daughter was fond of his society, but beyond the last will and testament of his uncle, Richard Dow, affirmed, that, being in full possession of his faculties, he had for reasons good and sufficient to himself, altered his mind, and bequeathed the whole of his real estate to Edward, only son of his deceased brother, Andrew Dow.

There were only two names signed as witnes

And then Thurston Dow remembered that that little sheet of paper swept away from his possestions of life—of woman. Charity Moss had nore of these. She is the only woman whom I could take into my heart, and lock the door upon her. This very night I will ask her to be my wife."

And then Thurston Dow remembered that that little sheet of paper swept away from his possestion the fair and beautiful possessions, which for four years he had called his own, and that this sheet east him a poor man upon the world. And he remembered also that no eyes had seen that will but his own—that no mortal on the fair and beautiful possessions, which for four years he had called his own, and that this sheet east him a poor man upon the world. And he remembered also that no eyes had seen that will but his own—that no mortal on the fair and beautiful possessions, which for four years he had called his own, and that this sheet into my heart, and lock the door upon her. the whole earth wotted of its existance, and that

s they whispered to the night winds.

Thurston Dow sat there about five minutes, two brothers, in the settling of the estate, and

the voice, that was like a tune that was set face to face, "but Dorothy is not quite well this evening, and I have been helping her work the butter."

"You are one of the Fledas and Faits," said the young man, looking curiously and fondly on the girl, as she set down in her muslin dress, believe that the man to have triumphed over this temptation; but I know have triumphed over this temptation is the second of th "Scarcely," with her eyes on the carpet, and evidently answering the question more to herself than to him. "When mamma left us, I had sheet, and laid it back in the secret compartment,

longed to him.

Edward Dow had behaved very generously, and the subject, for the benefit of your sex."

even offered to share the estate with his cousin, but the latter would only accept the loan of a few ways lifted the enwrapped countenance into sudden thousands, with which to commence business.

The world knew all the facts, and that Thurston Dow was a poor man. It was evening—so still that the puffs of air were like fluttering breaths. The moonlight lay in a calm white radiance upon the earth; the very air was steeped in still, delicious languors, Thurston Dow walked thorough the shadowy path, as though he was in some strange land of enchantment. The large, old gray stone house, rose nictures que and ghostly and manuscripts in direful confusion—a crushed old gray stone house, rose picturesque and ghostly through the trees in the distance,—and its former owner walked amid the dead shadows of cedars and Norway shrubs, and then into sudden floats of silest light and the left formation. The large, straggleu ends of dresses—brushes, soiled collars, and manuscripts in directle confusion—a crushed bonnet on the table, with a volume of Shelley in the crown—and a writing-desk open on a window-sill.

dark green shrubbery.

It came towards him. Thurston Dow was anything but a superstitious man—but, for the moment, his heart throbbed fast.

Toom: there is a bottle on the mantle-piece," said Molly.

I went hastily, found the bottle, and was then unceremiously requested to retire, and send the

could not let you go without seeing you," she said, giving him her hand.
"It was very kind in you to come here to me
"It was very kind in you to come here to me

"It is true." a flutter in her voice, "three months ago to-night you asked me a question, which I wish to know whether I may now consider repeated?"

Leonie's injuries proved slight; but she kept her room for a week, and Molly and I were thrown much together. I cannot tell you how she rous-

I was a rich man when you refused men, three my dreams to manly aspirations and resolutions months ago; to-night I am not worth a dollar in I left Lee determined to deserve my cousin Mol the world!

A proud, tender smile flushed through her lips. corresponded during my absence, and when I left "You are a far richer man than you were to the second time, I brought home, for my bride, me then, Thurston Dow."

He drew the girl to his heart. "So I am; for

O, Charity Moss, you are worth to me a thousand Rockland estates!' "I shall not be afraid to trust you now, Thurston," said the girl, half an hour later; and the flutter of her small hand was like a lilly in his he was to deliver to a certain banking-house in

womanhood. "You shall be my little teacher," gathering taken from the Bank of England but a few moher closer to his heart.
"You shall be the teacher of both," answered his safety and that of his treasure, thus far. It ments before departure. Col. Perkins arrived

Charity Moss.

That night they separated for a year. The was his first appearance on the French soil, he next day Thurston Dow went out into the world, but the love and prayers of a true and noble woman followed him: and in one year, please God.

What then was his astonishment on arriving at

Miscellaneous.

MY MATTER-OF-FACT COUSIN.

a visit to her, uncle James, and the girls.
At dinner time I told my father my plans.

with "a dear good girl!" I—a poet—a genius—
seeking, on this desert earth, for a kindred soul—
a heart to beat in unison with mine—a bright,
etherial being formed to be worshipped, but, of "Dear good girl!" brought up a vision of a little bread-and-butter Miss, always ready to wait on men in the meantime keeping perfectly quiet; the mamma and courtesy to a strange gentleman. I perspiration stood in large cold drops upon his fall in love with her! Nothing could relieve my forehead, but he did not dare to move; the new-

disgusted feelings but a canto to "My ideal love," which I finished before bed-time. The next evening found me in the quiet home were about starting for the door, when those uncircle at Lee, already more than half in love with der the bed started and seized them-they were —not the recommended Molly, but her sister, the fair-haired, blue-eyed Leonie. I had found a kindred soul, I was sure, in Leonie. Together we soared to the realms of thought; we quoted Byron—we compared favorite passages, and, cestacy! at such perfection, we have reason to be thankful she, too, confided her inmost thoughts to paper—for such detectives as we now have in the chief she, in short, wrote poetry! She was unhappy, too, in want of sympathy. None of the family believed in her inspiration or genius. Her father said "trash!" to her finest effusions; and her mother advised her to spend her time in making

cake, if bread was too commonplace.

Molly had a small but neat figure, and her dainty slipper and dress both fitted exquisitely; her hair was dark brown, and braided in heavy loops; she had soft eyes, fair complexion and

bright, cheerful face.
Leonie, tall, slender, and graceful, wore white dress which might have paid a visit to the wash-tub with advantage; but my eyes and admiration rested on her face. The features were Grecian, and the large, languid blue eyes, and ose curls, made a fair picture, which, to blinded eyes, was improved by a half-reclining position and pensive expression.

'Leonie,' said her father, "what are you look ing so dolorous about? Toothache?' A look of scornful impatience excited at my sympathy, and the laugh of the rest.
"Oh! I see," said uncle James; "you are composing an ode to a summer's night.

"Including musquitoes," said Molly, quietly. "Of course! Come, let's have the first verse, said the poor girl's tormentor. "Papa, spare me! Torture not my calm repose by dragging forth my sorrows to the world."

"Come, Lenny, sing for us," said her mother, and no nonsense! So "Love not," and "The Broken-Hearted" were sung, in an agonizing manner; and then at her father's request, Molly sang, in a blithe, sweet voice, some Scottish ballads, after which Leonie and I wandered out on the piazza-to gaze

many more. The sentimental poetess was right when she told me no one sympathized with her; for all tried, by ridicule, or more gentle warning to bring her from her fancied heaven to the neg-lected duties blocking up her path. I labored in vain to win her a sister's gentle sympathy—Molly

was impenetrable. It was,
"Molly, walk with us, on this lovely morning
to woo the gentle summer's air, and seek, in the mazes of the wood, the murmuring brook and said: whispering foliage.' "Can't indeed, cousin Ned; I must help mam-

ma with the preserves."

tidy dress, tumbled hair, and slip-shod feet in the tidy dress, tumbled hair, and slip-shod feet in the melodious voice, the questioning sympathy, and soft flatteries of my blue-eyed cousin. Yet, though I fancied I looked down upon the common-place Molly, it was a pleasant sight to meet her little graceful figure always neat, whether in the tidy morning chintz or the lighter evening dress —a pleasant sound to hear her cheerful voice—a very husy figure always. Governor, Ashur Ware Secretary of State, and viscant thing to note her over husy figure allowed. Boyd Treasurer of State. The Senate

of silver light, and he half fancied he had gone back to the palm-trees and orange-groves of his childhood. Suddenly the sound of light, rapid footsteps struck his ear, and the next moment he caught the gleam of a white figure amongst the "Don't stop to look here, Ned. Go to my room; there is a bottle on the mantle-piece,"

ment, his heart throbbed fast.

The next moment a name unconsciously crossed his lips: "Charity Moss!"

"They told me I should find you here, and I of my matter-of-fact cousin. I was fascinated by

now Charity," keeping the small hand, and drawing close to her. and decorate their rooms as they pleased, and it was a revelation to look at Molly's. All the furing close to her.

"I have come to ask you if it is true, what we had heard, that you discovered the lost will made by your uncle, hidden in an old secretary, and that this will give your entire estate to your cousin?"

was a revelation to look at Molly S. An the lurinture was of a cool gray (cottage,) with pretty flowers scattered over it. The dainty white bed, neatly made, stood under curtains of a soft rose-color gauze; the pretty carpet, gray and flowers-strewn like the furniture, looked as if dust had the first place. "It is true."

The large, luminous eyes, fastened on his, dilated and expanded—a great excellent thought filled and flooded the girl's face.

And is it true that you have given over all this selection of standard works, protected from dust property to your cousin, making no reservation by a curtain of the rose-colored gauze, and a few to yourself?" basket and writing-desk were in loving compan She dropped her head a moment. When she ship on a table near the window, whose whit carnations had deepened into crimson blooms.

"Mr. Dow," said the minister's daughter, with with a cluster of its own green leaves.

"You may."

"Well, then, I will be your wife!" and she placed her other hand in his.

He held her back a moment. "Charity Moss, ly regard.
One year later I renewed my visit. We had

my MATTER-OF-FACT COUSIN .- Peterson's Magazine

I have now what is above all price or naming. SKILL OF THE FRENCH POLICE Several years ago the elder Thomas Perkins "You will do me good, and we will to- Paris. Such was the magnitude of the sum tha gether strive to attain our true ideal of man and the utmost secrecy was observed, so that no person should be aware of the fact; the money was

but the love and prayers of a true and noble woman followed him; and in one year, please God, he will return and take to wife Charity, the daughter of Rev. Aaron Moss, of the North Presbyterian church of Rockland.—Arthur's which he contemplated going. With true Yankee shrewdness, however, he concealed his aston-ishment. He had been at the hotel but a short time, when three or four persons entered his room, and informed him that they were to hide themselves under his bed—he demanded an ex-planation, they being in citizen's dress. To his still greater astonishment, they informed him of I had just been admitted to the bar. Before me lay my aunt Fannie's letter, urging me to pay it -in fact, all the particulars of the transaction, so At dinner time I told my lather my plans.
"Very good," he said, approvingly. "You will have the free air that the doctor recommends; and if you choose to fall in love with your cousin Molly, I shall give my consent to the match."

much that it appeared like a revenue. In the place in the air recommends, and if you choose to fall in love with your cousin Molly, I shall give my consent to the match." much that it appeared like a revelation. In re-"She's a dear good girl," said my mother.

I instantly resolved to hate Molly. Fall in love

He was further backage under his prilow, and that at a certain hour his room would be broken into, and an attempt made to rob him.—

He was further instructed to follow out his origarse, willing to bow before my superior mind! the exact time mentioned he heard a noise at the comers approached the bed, lifted the pillow with his head upon it, abstracted the treasure, and

appy, cities of the United States. RABBI MEIR'S WIFE.

The renowned teacher and expounder of the law, Rabbi Meir, once sat a whole Sabbath in the synagogue, instructing the people. I the mean-while, his two sons, both of unusual beauty, and deeply versed in the law, died in his house. wife took them into her bed-room, laid them on her nuptial-bed and covered them with a white Toward evening Rabbi Meir, on returning home, asked her:

"Where are my sons, that I may give them the "They have gone to God's house," answered

she.
"I looked round for them several times, but did not see them," said the Rabbi. Meanwhile the wife had brought the light and the goblet with wine; he blessed the light and the wine, and drank from the goblet. Then he

asked again : "Where are my sons, that they may drink from the consecrated cup?"
"They cannot be far off," answered his and she brought up his supper.
When he had finished the meal and cheerfully said grace, his wife said :

"Rabbi, with your permission, I will put question to you. "Do, my dear wife," said he. "Some time since, one of our neighbors gave me some jewels to take care of; now he claims them back-shall I give them up?" "How can you put such a question to me?" exclaimed the Rabbi. "Am I to teach you the

commonest rule of probity? Not only must you the moon.

The first evening will stand for a picture of nany more. The sentimental poetess was right

"I thought so too," she said; and opening the door to the bedroom, she added : "Rabbi, a friend has confided to us two jewels, and now he has de-manded them back." Then she took off the

cloth that hid the two dead bodies. "My sons! my sons" cried the Rabbi; he wept and wailed. She, turning her head away, cried bitterly too. But, then, taking the hand of her husband, sh

"Rabbi, did you not tell me that property con fided to us we must restore willingly, nay, cheerfully. Cheerfully, we cannot—and the owners She was always busy. Leonie, who never rose till ten o'clock, was ready for my proposed stroll or reading at any later hour, and I forgot her unblessed be he who giveth and taketh away!'"

pleasant sound to hear her cheerful voice—a pleasant thing to note her ever busy fingers always employed to lighten her mother's cares, to give her father a pleasure, or repair some negligence of her sister's. She spent part of her time in her own room; but the breakfast-table never waited for her, and hers was the first kiss to welcome her father's return at night.

Leading to note her ever busy fingers allowed to consisted of twenty-one members, as follows: Oxford two, Cumberlond three, Lincoln three, Kennebec four, Hancock two, Washington one, Oxford two, Somerset two, Penobscot one. In the House, York county had twenty-four members, the towns of Wells and York sending two That been at my uncle's two weeks, and had already decided that Leonie was my second self, and my life a paradise or a desert, according as mouth two each. Lincoln twenty-five, Hancock onie's room. Even in my terror, I could not facturing establishments from "every species of escape the impression of disgust the room gave me. My sunt made a rule that the girls should tion would permit.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, manificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, Health, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature at the state wheever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, a charter of the states of the states of the beauties of flowers and landscapes, the joys of companionship, a charter of the states of literature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their health. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganizes all other organs, and disease more or less painful must follow. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How imany ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and incapacitated to perform any mental or physical daty, and dream not this is the beginning of that horrid disease.

DYSPEPSIA.

mot this is the beginning of that horrid disease.

DYSPLPSIA.

which assumes a thousand-shapes, and points towards a miseral with the summer of the control of the control

Wintergreen, Wintergreen,
is a medicinal plant of very great efficiency, and is especially
valuable in Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Nefretic affections.

Lavender Flowers,

Lavender Flowers, Lavender Flowers,
an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in nervous
debility, generous to the palate and stomach.

Saparilia."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,
Heart Disease, Neuralgia,

Anise,

Anise,

when caused by Scrofuls in the system. are rapidly cured by this Ext. Sarsapartina. S-T-1860-X

Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used in the preparation of these litters—is a native of Brazil and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer, says: *** * "administered with St. Croix Rum, it never fails to relieve Nervous tremor. Wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c.; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian, Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty. It imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the present.
To the above are added, Clove Buds. Orange, Carraway, Cori-

OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC

re put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, as re an ornament to the sice board. Sen Sickness, Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of incipent dis-case like Bilious, Intermittent, Ague and Chill Fevers,

may feel a certain reliance, if they protect themselves with these Bitters. The muddy water of the Western rivers, filled with decayed vegetable and animal matter, is quite sure to pro-What is said of the Plantation Bitters. "PHILADELPHIA, 1st month, 16th day, 1862.
ESTERMED FRIEND: Wilt thou send me another case of thy
Bitters? Nothing has proven so beneficial or agreeable to my
uvalid wife and myself, as the Plantation Bitters.
Thy Friend, ISAAC HOWLAND."

Thy Friend,

N. B. The secret of the immense sale of the Plantation Bitters is, their tested purity. The St. Croix Rum and every article used, is warranted perfectly pure.

It is the intention of the Proprietors to sustain the reputation of this article upon its merit.

Be careful that every bottle bears the fac-simile signature of the Proprietors, P. H. Drake & Co., New York.

Drake's PLANTATION BITTERS are sold by all Druggists, Groers, Hotels and Restaurants.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New York. AUGUSTA CARRIAGE
DEPOT.

The subscriber having returned to his old stand on WATER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice.

Is the first and only remedy extended to the shortest notice.

man system. The high reputation it has established in the last two years, and the fact that it is fast superseding all other worm remedies, is the best test of its great merit. CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS, of all descriptions and styles. Having had a long experience is the manufacture of the above articles, he feels confident that he can select those that will give entire satisfaction, both in poin can select those that win give of the best Manufacturers in New Being Agent for several of the best Manufacturers in New England, gentlemen in want of a vehicle for their own use, can either select from the stock on hand, or leave their orders for any style of carriage which they may desire built, which will be

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Varuish and Black Varnish for enameled leather tops. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN PAINTING.

Augusta, May 27, 1862.

**EXTRA ANP
All the best brands !*

A BADGER.

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**EKIEL HOLMES, }

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BOILOR.

**BEKIEL HOLMES, }

BOILOR.

**B

Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and COD AND POLLOCK FISH. Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sises. Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit

A YER'S PILLS. wn's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tric rous and Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for sale at the lov

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community." THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Bores, and Diseases of the Skin.

Erom Rev. Robt. Stratton, Briatol, Englands

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my
teatimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your
Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor
in her care, eyes and hair for years, which we were unable to
cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for
some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much esteemed lady of Dennisuile, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured her."

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula, Rheumatism and Dropsy.

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

'Rochester, Dec. 28th. 1861.
Messes. P. H. Drake & Co. G. Stlenker: I have been agreat suderer from Dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession and suffered greatly from everything I stee. My mind was much affected, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefitted me. I continued their use, and to my great joy, I am hearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as lar as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. Cathonn."

STAT-1860-X.

That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

St. Croix Rum.

That you may ebrated Bitters, we submit a passes which they are composed.

St. Croix Rum.

The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufactured from the Sugar Cane Plant, and that we use, is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that island.

Calisaya, or King's Bark

Calisaya, or King's Bark

Calisaya and Education until the middle of the seventeenth when the civilization until the middle of the seventeenth when the civilization until the middle of the seventeenth when the civilization until the middle of the seventeenth when the civilization until the middle of the seventeenth when the civilization until the middle of the seventeenth when the civil to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required.

Mr. Chas. S. Van Lieve, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, cused by the abuse of mercury, or remedy or treatment that could be ap

great care from the estates of a second process of the seventeenth that island.

Calisaya, or King's Bark

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have long been previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humbolit makes favorable mention of the febrial qualities of this article as an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittant and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels.

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Bark

Loucorrhoa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by the algerative effect of this Sarsaparilla, the second contraction of the Sarsaparilla, the second contraction is second contraction. Cascarilla Bark
is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as early as 1790, and much used as a substitute for Peruvian Syrap. It is employed as a gentle stimulant and tonic, in Dyspepsia, are generally produced by internal Serofulous Ulceration, and are generally produced by internal Serofulous Ulceration, and are generally produced by internal Serofulous Ulceration, and serious discusses of the Some cases require, however, in aid of the Sarasaparilis, the skill (al application of local remedies.

is used for inflammation of the loins and spleen, in cases of bilary secretions and dropsical affections, dependent upon obstructions of the aboninal viscera, and derangement of the digestive organs generally.

Chamomile Flowers

used for enfeebled digestion, and want of appetite.

Trim the well known and widely celebrated Dr. Jacob Mortil, of Cincinnati.

It have found your Sarsaparila an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhea, Internal Ulceration, and local debitity, arising from the scrothious diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment." A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

WELCOME'S

Great German Cough Remedy.

We, the undersigned, having either personally or in our fames, used Welcome's Great German Cough Remedy, cheer illes, used WELCOME 2 VOICE of the transfer of North Whitefield, M. North Vieuna, Mair Isaac Wight, Charles White, Samuel Odiorne, Jr., A. C. Locke,

e, the undersigned, having used Wellcome's Liver Regula and Dyspertic Curer for ourselves or families, hereby cer that we have found it what its proprietor claims—a superio

WELCOME'S PAIN CURER.

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Our Home, our Co Rejuvenatir

There are thousa that appear to be in ence, that might, w so completely "reju gin to produce le continue to do it fo We have found

deadened in its l

trunk and exhibits

nevertheless throws along its trunks and sides of the large there is yet vitality cossful improvemen that once gave large trees of which nov of such suckers-a given over by their and therefore left They accordingly be ers and bid fair have in production in the form of soru such trees would upon them. First should be sawed off; any live wood which it. Next, all decr dead, had better be cutting away too my have young sucker form the soil, as it foundation of thes hope. This done, branches or suckers and on the aged lin in the best position limbs when grown. rest close in to the In this way you prep limbs for future Remember that it i not the superannual as well as in the ani of fruit in the tree, the size of a pipe larger should be and larger ones.

Attention should ing the tree by fer planted. A tree, l spot, will, in time can find within its supplied with an ad circle. Among the and ground bones, &c. &c. If neithe tained, good fresh pasture, where no t spread around, wi

The editor of the does also one of Rochester, Mass.,) depth or height if Heretofore it has ! injurious, if not f around them high accustomed to, but the incorrectness o

decaying and hungr

Again, many old

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the decay of the

kind have been r

clear off the dead a

of cover the bare ment. Forsyth, the auth some seventy-five yes rity by the inventicomposition or plast trees: One bushel o el of lime rubbish o ceilings of rooms is wood ashes, and a s river sand. Sift the they are mixed; th with a spade, and beater, until the s plaster used for the This is put on to ing cleaned as abo

box. The composition the tree thereby, to common thriftiness its principal use is from the decompos performed, in some the denuded surface doubt that any this snug would do as w trying the use of a the same way, and we can give as good the use of Forsyth's There is an intere (Foreyth's) mode of

long ago as 1791, hi

rejuvenating old dec

He kept his mode

secret, which made

get hold of it still

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of an inch or mo

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of burnt bones, put

Commons made it : that it should be me King upon the subje ed Forsyth four tho publishing the recip Such an award as th characteristically s "good gracious !"

The Governo upon this page, cro of agricultural rea departments, which interesting commu

"But though I was but sixteen then, I was old enough to see the sudden responsibility which had fallen on my shoulders, and brave enough not to shirk it. So I went at my work, and now I have grown to love it, and I think that any woman who does not do this, has lost one of the great privileges and enjoyments of womanhood. Baking, sweeping, dusting, I think they idealize life. We enjoy its poetry better for this back-ground of practicality. It is the only way to save a woman from that great range of nervous diseases to which so many fall victims. It is God's ordination, and I do not believe any woman can live her complete life bravely, symmetrically, rejoiceingly, who does not work with her hands and muscles."

Three months had passed, and the year was in the still magnificence of September. There had been no frosts—there was no gleam of amethyst or topas in the rich dead green which clothed the earth; but every puff of wind, with its sweet delicious languors, was that dream of the tropics which visits New England every autumn. Thurston Dow was walking through the Rockland grounds once more, for the last time. The next day he was to leave,—to go out into the world and take his place amid the strong swimmers in the hurrying tide of life. He had come home only the day before, having accomplished all his work. He had left the will with his cousin, and told him that every foot of land in Rockland belonged to him. and my life a paradise or a desert, according as she willed to accept or reject my hand, when, one day, waiting for Leonie to walk with me, Molly's voice called,

"Edwin! Edwin, come here! Hurry! Leonie has fallen!"

"Edwin! Edwin, come here! Hurry! Leonie has fallen!"

"And the second twenty-four, Washington six, Oxford twelve, Somerset six, Penobscot seven. Benjamin Ames, Esq., of Bath, was speaker of the House, and John Chandler (resigned June 18, 1820,) William Moody (resigned June 18, 1820,) William Moody (resigned June 18, 1820,) William D. William B. William AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER PLOUR MILL Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862. JOSEPH ANTHONY, 1 rushed into the entry. My idol had caught 1820,) and William D. Williamson, were Presi her foot in a rent of her dress, and taken a flying dents of the Senate. Ebenezer Herrick was Secleap down stairs—she lay insensible at the foot. I knelt down and called upon her by every en-was Clerk of the House. The Executive Council James Page, Amherst, Levi Borden, Pugwash. Stewart Burns, River John. Donald McKay, Wallace. HATS, CAPS, AND FURS dearing name.
"Don't be silly!" said Molly, in a quick, anxWebber, Mark Harris, Abiel Wood, William C of all descriptions, ious tone. "You are the only one here who can lift her. Take her to her own room, and then send John for Dr. Wallace."

I obeyed. Lifting the inanimate figure, I followed Molly's light footsteps up the stairs to Lecture and urged the Legislature to exempt all manual controls. The message of the Governor was short, comprising less than six printed pages. The Governor advocated the encouragement of manufactures and urged the Legislature to exempt all manual controls. AUGUSTA. ME. Cash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING Billtown. Wm. Eaton, Kentville. E isha D. Harris, Aylesh